Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

July 27, 1959

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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THE MALEIC USE PATTERN

Polyesters Hold Key to Future Growth

	1963	1960	1959
	(million pounds)		
Polyesters	36.0	25.0	20.0
Alkyd Resins	15.0	14.0	13.0
Agricultural Chemicals	8.0	6.5	6.0
Paper Size	4.0	3.7	3.5
Drying Oils	2.0	2.0	2.0
Plasticizers	0.5	0.3	0.3
All Other and Exports	3.5	3.5	6.2
Total	69.0	55.0	51.0

Hazardous Labeling Bill Stirring; Enactment Chances Looking Better

The dust that has been gathering on the chemical industry's bill for labeling of hazardous household chemical products for the past five months is being disturbed. There is still only an outside chance of the legislation getting through this session and being sent to the White House for the President's signature, but last week there were signs that the legislative machinery was being oiled to give the bill at least a running start on final enactment early next year.

NEW OFFICER: James H. Worth, appointed vice-president of the newly-formed Celanese Chemical Company, an operating division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York. Another Celanese man, William P. Orr, has at the same time been named vice-president of Celanese Plastics Company.

What is described in industry quarters as a "clean draft" of the proposal has been whipped into shape and is to be introduced in the senate and house in a few days as a substitute for the bill filed earlier this year (OPD 3/9/59). The new bill contains a number of changes made in the light of criticism expressed by officials of the Food and Drug Administration to industry representatives in conferences over the past few months. The FDA is now said to favor most all of the bill.

To Unveil Formal Viewpoint

FDA's formal viewpoint will be revealed early next month when the senate interstate commerce committee holds hearings on the proposal. Chairman Warren Magnusen of Washington, who, with Sen. Prescott Bush of Connecticut, introduced the first draft, S. 1283, has set August 10-13 for public hearings on the measure. The substitute bill will be before the committee by that time and will be the basis of the hearings rather than the first bill.

On the house side of the Capitol, no date has yet been set for similar public hearings, but an effort is being made to have the house hearings during the same week as the senate hearings so as to make it unnecessary for out-of-town witnesses to make two trips to Washington. There is some indication that that course will be acceptable to the house committee.

The house hearings may also include

—Continued on page 58

Steel Strike Strikes Chemicals Both Ways

The steel strike, entering its thirteenth day today (July 27), has chewed up some 5 to 10 percent of the heavy chemicals business, according to an OPD market survey. However, even a strike has its compensations. Consumer paint sales, the OPD survey finds, have gotten a substantial boost from the strike.

Chemical men, on the whole, tell OPD they aren't hurting too much yet. However, they feel themselves in the same

—Continued on page 62

Chemical Stockholders Get A Better Investment Return

Stockholders in chemical companies have been getting a better return on their investments this year than in 1958, figures just released by the Department of Commerce indicate.

During June, reported cash dividends of the chemical industry totaled $177.2 million as compared with $170.1 million during the same month last year.

Maleic Capacity Going Amok? Industry Expansion Could Add 90 Million Pounds in 2 Years

To a number of outside observers these days, the maleic anhydride industry seems to be running amok. What with one expansion announcement after another, capacity appears to many to be ballooning out of sight. A 63-million-pound potential at the end of 1958 is slated to grow to 85 million pounds at the end of this year, could zoom to 138 million pounds in 1960, and 153 million pounds in 1961. Why this sudden burgeoning in an industry that for years has been dominated by two producers: Monsanto Chemical Company and National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical Corporation?

OPD Special Report

It's partly a poker game, say some. Last March, Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company in its 1958 annual report indicated that it will probably get into maleic—to the tune of 15 million pounds per annum capacity (OPD, 3/16/59).

Reichhold Makes Move

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., a primary maleic producer for several years with a capacity of 5 million pounds a year, was more definite about what it is going to do. Late in June, the company revealed definite plans for a 20-million-pound expansion at its Elizabeth, N. J., location (OPD, 6/29/59).

To thicken the plot still further, National Aniline, already judged the world's largest producer, followed with an almost casual announcement a couple of weeks later that it was tacking substantial extra capacity onto its Buffalo, N. Y., and Moundsville, W. Va., plants (OPD, 7/13/59).

But what really left 'em gasping was Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation's disclosure that it is going to build a 24-million-pound-a-year plant in Fords, N. J. (OPD, 7/20/59). The unit is reported due on stream by December of 1960.

Head-shaking at Heyden's move stems chiefly from the fact that the company is not a large-volume captive consumer of maleic, as are others in the business.

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MALEIC OUTPUT

1965	*75.0 million lbs.
1963	*69.0 million lbs.
1960	*55.0 million lbs.
1959	*51.0 million lbs.
1958	*48.0 million lbs.
1957	*47.0 million lbs.
1956	*45.0 million lbs.
1955	*43.0 million lbs.
1954	*35.0 million lbs.
1953	35.7 million lbs.
1952	17.8 million lbs.
1951	23.7 million lbs.
1950	15.9 million lbs.

*Industry Estimate

Source: Tariff Commission

Tidewater Has Plans— But Monsanto Does Not

Tidewater Oil Company may want to get into the petrochemical business in a bad way, but Monsanto Chemical Company isn't about to show the big petroleum concern how to do it.

Rumors of the two firms tying the petro chemical knot were smashed with a vengeance by Monsanto last week, but with a little less vigor by Tidewater.

A top Monsanto spokesman told OPD late in the week: "There is absolutely no truth to the Tidewater Oil rumor. This rumor has come up several times and the harder we can squash it the better."

Said a spokesman for Tidewater in somewhat more dulcet tones: "We are exploring many petrochemical projects to supplement the operations of our refineries conveniently located for this purpose

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Cyanamid Increases Its Interest in Maleic

Still another producer is showing increased interest in maleic anhydride. This one is American Cyanamid Company, New York, which last week announced plans to expand the capacity of its nearly-completed plant at Bridgeville, Pa., from 14 million to 20 million pounds annually.

Other companies which recently announced new developments for maleic include:

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y. (OPD, 6/29/59).

National Aniline Division of Allied

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NAT'L ANILINE CHIEF: James G. Fox, Jr., appointed president of National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, effective Saturday (August 1). He succeeds Chester M. Brown, who becomes president and chief operating officer of Allied on September 1 (OPD 6/29/59).

Termites' Waterloo: Gas, Plastics and the USDA

The Department of Agriculture, with a long and honorable record of pest and insect fighting on the land, is aiming to build itself a reputation as sea fighter as well. And the insecticide and plastics industries are going to supply USDA with the secret weapons that will help gain that admirable end.

For the past several months, the government agency's entomological high command has been busy mapping out a plan of defense and counter-attack against a new and dread enemy—coptotermes crassus—a termite hailing from south of the border, which has taken up residence in a dry dock on the Houston, Tex., waterfront.

And last week a thin line of insect control specialists and entomologists from the department opened fire in a campaign they hope will mean destruction for the enemy and fresh streamers for the department's battle flag.

Personnel of the ship-building firm that owns the big drydock—valued at $1.5 million—uncovered the hidden enemy in 1956. Spraying with various insecticides off and on since that time has failed to kill off the coptotermes crassus.

USDA specialists, who have seldom come up against a bug they couldn't cope with, were called in to handle the termite. After a thorough check of the enemy lines, the government men decided on methyl bromide gas—an insecticide providing a technic for reaching and destroying termites that have remained shielded from other forms of treatment.

However, a basic problem in the con-

—Continued on page 53

Chemical Men Must Look Afar To Get Out-of-State Tax Relief

Chemical manufacturers will have to look to the next session of congress for relief from the problem of multiple state income taxes brought on by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States earlier this year in the Stockham Valves Company and Northwestern Portland Cement Company cases. A house judiciary subcommittee, having the matter within its jurisdiction, decided last week to hold up hearings on the pending bill for redefining interstate businesses until after the current session ends.

The decision was reached under pressure from state tax authorities urging congress to move slowly in curbing this new source of revenue to the states. The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Edwin Willis of Louisiana, tentatively set the hearings down for some time in October and plans to submit recommendations on the pending bill to the full committee early next session.

Objection Comes to Light

The strong objection of the state tax collectors to the pending legislation came to light at hearings earlier in the week before the senate finance committee. The hearings were on a bill being sponsored by the senate small business committee to set up a commission to study the state tax problem and limit tax liabilities during the interim to interstate businesses that maintain a place of business within the state.

Other bills before the finance committee forbid a state from imposing a tax on out-of-state corporations unless the corporations maintain a place of business within the state, and prohibits retroactive taxation of businesses which do not have a place of business in the taxing state.

Two of the state revenue commissioners to oppose the bills before the finance committee were Robert L. Roland of Louisiana, and Fred. L. Cox of Georgia, whose taxing laws were involved in the precedent setting Stockham Valves Company case. Mr. Roland said the limitation contained in the bills would cost Louisiana in excess of $1 million a year.

Both witnesses said they favored a congressional study of the extent to which states should be allowed to tax

—Continued on page 67

Monsanto Beats Traffic—Builds a Company Road

Here's something that a city driver might dream about:

Monsanto Chemical Company has just opened a private road connecting its elemental phosphorus plant in Soda Springs, Ida., and its Ballard phosphate mine more than eleven miles away.

The road, twenty-six feet wide and fenced on both sides, permits the use of specially-constructed carrier units capable of hauling seventy-five tons of ore each trip. Four new carriers will do the work of fifteen smaller trucks formerly used in the operation. Each new hauling unit can make the round trip from mine to plant in about one hour.

Sun Breaks Ground For Propylene Unit

Sun Oil Company has begun construction of a $2 million propylene facility at its refinery in Marcus Hook, Pa. The new unit, according to Clarence H. Thayer, Sun's vice-president for manufacturing is scheduled to go on stream by the end of 1959 and will have a capacity of 120 million pounds of propylene per year.

Sun will produce propylene by the simple fractionation of propane, ethane and butane from catalytic cracking plants and gas stabilization units.

Two distillation towers, with a combined total of 140 fractionating trays, will comprise the major equipment at the new unit. Each tower, weighing approximately 200 tons, will be ten feet in diameter and 145

—Continued on page 67

US Rubber Licenses Ford For Plastic-Metal Method

United States Rubber Company has licensed Ford Motor Comapny to use a method for continuously laminating decorative and durable vinyl plastic sheet to metal.

Ford is reportedly the first automotive company to be licensed to use the laminating technic, called the "Marvibond" process, and developed in 1953 by US Rub-

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Nichols Seed Will Sell Farm Fertilizer Facility

Nichols Seed & Fertilizer Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., debtor in possession of its farm fertilizer plant outside Oklahoma City, has been authorized by a US district court judge to sell the facility.

According to Nichols, the sale will be by sealed bids that must be in the US district court clerk's office by 11 a.m. on August 10. The bids will be opened at 2 p.m. the same day and the plant will be sold, subject to okay and confirmation by the court.

According to Earl Nichols, president of the firm, this is the first step in Nichols' reorganization plan to get out of the farm fertilizer business.

The Week's Price Changes

Citronella, Geranium Oils, Rhodinol, Vetiver Oil Advanced. Casein, Corn Oil, Lard, Mercury, Peanut Oil Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Citronella oil, Ceylon, 5c. per lb. (p. 54).
Geranium oil, Algerian, $1 per lb. (p. 54).
Bourbon, $2.50 per lb.
Olive oil, 10c. per gal. (p. 60).
Rhodinol, $3.50 per lb. (p. 54).
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, $2.25 per lb. (p. 54).
Haitian, $1.25 per lb.

Prices Reduced

Casein, imp., Arg., ¾c. per lb. (p. 57).
Coconut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 60).
Deodorized, crude, 2c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Lard, cash, 1/10c. per lb. (p. 60).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 60).
Mercury, $1 per flk. (p. 35).
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Ouricury wax, 2c. per lb. (p. 60).
Palm oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 to $2.50 per ton (p. 60).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

July, 24, 1959	July 17, 1959	July 25, 1958
110.80	110.91	110.31

Fish Oil Exports Flounder

The US appears to be floundering in the fish oil export business. Big comer in the field is the Union of South Africa, while Western Europe is doing something better than holding its own. So reports the Department of Agriculture in its annual roundup. Fish oil exports from the US last year sagged about 20 percent below the 1957 level, the report says. Exports to Europe accounted for only 85 percent of the total compared with 97 percent in 1957. Shipments in 1958 to West Germany and the Netherlands—the two biggest importers of US fish oil—declined almost one-third from the year previous.

The agency's report attributes the cutback in European demand to a reduction in the prices of vegetable oils and whale oils. Also, it is pointed out, "several western European countries have started making a 'high grade' all vegetable-oil-margarine" that is also taking its toll in the American market.

The report introduced one ray of sunshine: fats and oils are in general short supply in west Europe and this will probably mean more demand for US material this year.

South Africa, which is seen coming up fast in the fish oil market, exported some 17,890 tons of fish oil in the first eleven months of last year, the largest export tally recorded by that country since 1953.

Shipments of fish oil from the western

—Continued on page 53

BOARD MEMBER: Prof. Herman F. Mark, authority on polymer science, named a director of Western Petrochemical Corporation. He is director of the Polymer Research Institute of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Butyllithium's Listing Is Cut by Lithium Corp.

Lithium Corporation of America, Minneapolis, Minn., has cut its base price of N-butyllithium to $18.50 per pound in large quantities.

Previously, the company had sold small amounts at $50-$90 per pound. Lithium Corporation began commercial production of N-butyllithium the end of last month and the price reduction follows the improved operating economy.. The new price is f.o.b. St. Louis Park (Minneapolis), for quantities of 500 pounds or more, in returnable containers. Research and smaller shipment quantities will be priced higher.

Synthetic Rubber Flows

Japan's first synthetic rubber plant—a $1.3 million unit with an 8,400 ton per year capacity—has just gone on stream at a site about 100 miles from Yokohama. The facility is owned by Japanese Geon, Ltd., Tokyo, an associate company of B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio. The unit was designed and built under the supervision of the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company division.

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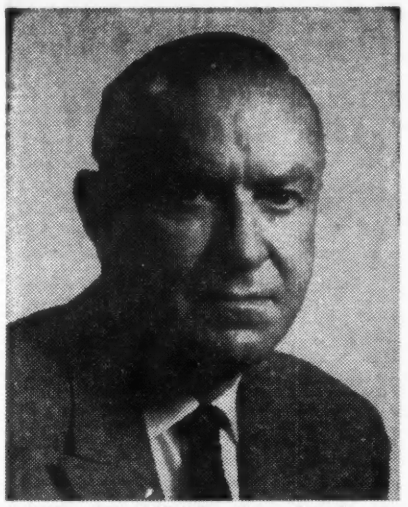

NAMED AN OFFICER: Zeus Soucek, appointed vice-president of General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., and head of the Washington, D.C., office.

3M Is Set to Put Up Fluorochemical Plant

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company is going to build a $4.5 million fluorochemical plant at Decatur, Ala. The facility will also make specialty and modified chemicals for the firm's own use.

According to C. P. Pesek, 3M vice-president in charge of engineering and staff manufacturing, the plant will be completed early in 1961 and should be in full operation by the end of that year.

Site preparation will begin as soon as local arrangements have been completed, Mr. Pesek said.

Herbert P. Buetow, 3M president, attributed the Decatur site choice to a "favorable tax climate, proximity to markets and raw materials, abundant water, excellent transportation and a good labor market." The plant will be built on a 500-acre tract on the Tennessee river.

Industrial users cited by 3M for fluorochemicals include floor wax manufacturers, chrome platers, producers of electronic equipment, and the aircraft, rocket, and missile industries.

Fluorochemicals are also sold by 3M to the textile, leather and paper industries to impart oil and water repellency to a variety of products including many types of clothing, suede leather goods, upholstery fabrics, and packaging materials.

Fair Trade Law Is Placed On Shelf by Senate Group

Fair trade legislation has been shelved for the current session of the senate. A special subcommittee of the senate interstate commerce committee, which has had the Humphrey bill, S 1083, under consideration for the past several months, decided last week to take no action on the measure this year.

The committee's decision is believed to preclude any possibility of a fair trade bill reaching the senate floor before adjournment.

Whether this will have any effect on the legislation in the house, however, remains to be seen. A companion bill being sponsored in the house by Oren Harris of Arkansas, chairman of the house interstate commerce committee, has been reported for passage and has been awaiting action of the rules committee that would clear it for floor consideration. But as yet no date has been set by the committee for its consideration.

The fair trade bills are designed to repair the damage that has been done to state fair trade laws by various court decisions over the past several years. It

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DuPont Stockholders Pleased To Find Odds in the GM Case Are Changing in Their Favor

Things are looking up for stockholders of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Legislation to lighten the tax burden—likely to flow from the forced distribution of General Motors Corporation stock to duPont shareholders as a result of the duPont-GM antitrust case—is being given better than an even chance of getting through the house before adjournment, now expected sometime around the end of August or early September.

Basis for this optimism is the changed attitude of the administration towards the legislation that became apparent last week when the house ways and means committee conducted open hearings on the Simpson bill, HR 8126.

Testimony Gets Friendlier

Testimony of both the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice was noticeably more friendly than when hearings were held last May on similar legislation by the senate finance committee.

Added to this is the fact that the house committee on two prior occasions voted approval of bills having objectives identical with that of the Simpson bill—of providing tax relief to innocent stockholders in cases of forced distribution of stock. Neither bill became law because both were caught in the legislative log jam at the close of congress, but there is hope that things will be different this time.

The main stumbling block to the bill going all the way and landing on the President's desk this year is the senate. While there is much support for amending the tax laws in the manner being proposed, there also is the argument that congress should wait until the final decree is issued in the duPont-GM case before moving to change the tax laws. The point being made against this argument is that relief legislation then would take on the aspects of retroactive legislation which would be undesirable.

One reason for the government becoming more favorable to the bill is the fact that several changes have been made in the light of suggestions offered by the two departments at the senate hearings.

The new bill requires the duPont shareholders to pay income taxes on the GM stock when it is distributed at the average cost of the stock to duPont—about $2.09 a share instead of at the current market value of about $55 a share.

A capital gains tax also would be levied later when the stock is sold.

One further change is desired in the legislation by the Department of Justice. This is to make certain that the secondary pass-through of the GM stock will not leave "in the hands of a stockholder group with real and significant influence in one corporation a high financial stake in the other."

Acting chief of the antitrust division, Robert A. Bicks, said that if the bill was

—Continued on page 41

Butadiene Storage Unit Being Built on Big Scale

A butadiene terminal, with what is said to be the biggest storage capacity in the world, is being constructed on the Houston, Tex., ship channel by Texas Budadiene & Chemical Corporation and Hess Terminal. The two firms have zeroed in on October for completion of the facility.

According to Texas Butadiene, the terminal will be used solely for its storage of butadiene slated for domestic and overseas sales.

The terminal will consist of two 40,000-barrel ellipsoids with capacity of 4,000 tons each. Butadiene will be delivered to the terminal by an eleven-mile pipeline from Texas Butadiene's Channelview, Tex.,

—Continued on page 61

ADVANCED BY PFIZER: J. Philip Smith, since 1955 general manager of the chemical sales division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., elected a vice-president of the company. He will also head Pfizer Laboratories.

Cyanamid Gets Set To Expand Overseas

Cyanamid International, the overseas operating affiliate of American Cyanamid Company, New York, has effected a top management reorganization as the first step in a big overseas expansion program. At the same time the company has announced plans to form a manufacturing subsidiary in Italy as part of the multi-million dollar program.

R. T. Bogan, who was formerly director of marketing, has been named executive director, with responsibility for planning and coordinating the expansion of the company into new markets and additional fields of operation outside of the US and Canada.

E. G. Hesse has been appointed managing director with responsibility for production, sales and administration. Mr. Hesse was previously director of finance and administration. H. F. Bliss, jr., formerly director of operations, has been named assistant managing director.

Cyanamid says that the new executive alignment is designed to provide maximum managerial support for a program

—Continued on page 37

Baltimore Paint Acquires M. J. Merkin of New York

Baltimore Paint & Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has acquired all outstanding stock of M. J. Merkin Paint Company, New York.

According to Baltimore Paint, Michael Merkin will continue as president of Merkin, which will be a subsidiary of the firm. Mr. Merkin also becomes vice-chairman of the board of Baltimore Paint. The Merkin firm will continue its manufacturing and sales activities as a separate organization, retaining its present management and operating personnel.

Price Bill Finds Trade Commission Is Not Impressed

The "equal pricing" bill, being pressed by little business to force manufacturers with retail outlets—such as the paint people—to change their pricing practices, finds no favor with the Federal Trade Commission.

In fact, the commission is of the strong opinion that any such step taken by congress would be "undesirable," since it would establish codes of conduct for special segments of the economy to the detriment of general application of the rules that now prevail.

Bill Hits Two Types

At issue is a bill, HR 2729, being sponsored by Alvin M. Bentley of Michigan, to declare two types of pricing practices unlawful and in violation of the FTC law.

First, the bill would prohibit the delivery of a product by a manufacturer or producer to its own retail outlets at a price consistently lower than the general level of prices charged by it to other retail outlets.

Second, it would prohibit sales direct to consumers by a manufacturer or distributor at a price less than the price to retail outlets.

Industries that would be particularly affected by the legislation, it was noted at the opening of hearings last week before the house interstate commerce committee, would be the tire manufacturers, paint producers, and glass manufacturers, among others. The practice of manufacturer-owned retail outlets is widespread in these industries, and is gaining in other fields.

Earl W. Kintner, chairman of the FTC, noted that the bill applies only to manufacturers or producers while large distributors not engaged in manufacturing or producing would be unaffected. Thus, he said, the bill amounts to special legislation of limited applicability and would be undesirable on that score. But beyond that, he continued, the bill is objectionable on other counts.

With respect to the first prohibition contained in the bill against manufacturers selling to their own retail outlets at prices lower than those quoted to other retailers, Mr. Kintner had the following to say:

"This proposed new subsection would appear to be without meaningful consequence. An essential element of this proposed subsection is the price at which a manufacturer or producer delivers a product to its own retail outlets. As a practical matter, one does not sell to himself. The

—Continued on page 67

Upjohn, Japanese Firm Form Tokyo Subsidiary

Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., and Sumitomo Chemical Company, Osaka, Japan, have organized a new firm: Nihon-Upjohn Kabushiki Kaisha, for the manufacture and marketing of Upjohn products in Japan.

The firm will be headquartered in Tokyo. Norman C. Root, head of Upjohn International's marketing coordination department, has been named vice-president and general manager of the new company.

Sumitomo has large chemical, pharmaceutical and banking holdings in Japan.

Parakeets and Salesmen: They're Both the Same

The bird, of course, will never replace the paint salesman, but . . .

Dixie Paint & Varnish Company, Brunswick, Ga., is using parakeets to help move its paint line in retail stores. With each gallon of paint purchased goes a free bird. If the customer can teach him the company slogan, "Duralite—that famous paint," the manufacturer will give the customer a cash prize in return for the bird.

The parakeet will then be set up in the store and encouraged to chirp the slogan all day long—or at least until he or the store manager can stand it no longer.

Vinyl Is Dipping Into a New Market—Dishwashers

That old commercial traveler, vinyl, which has sold itself for everything from raincoats to floor tile, is edging its way into the kitchen and in the process, is trying to usurp the place of that reliable family domestic—porcelain.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has come up with a rugged vinyl coating for use as a tub lining in place of porcelain in automatic dishwashers.

Laboratory tests and consumer surveys, Goodrich says, indicate that vinyl has more desirable manufacturing and use characteristics and that it also has a "soft touch" when it comes to handling dishes.

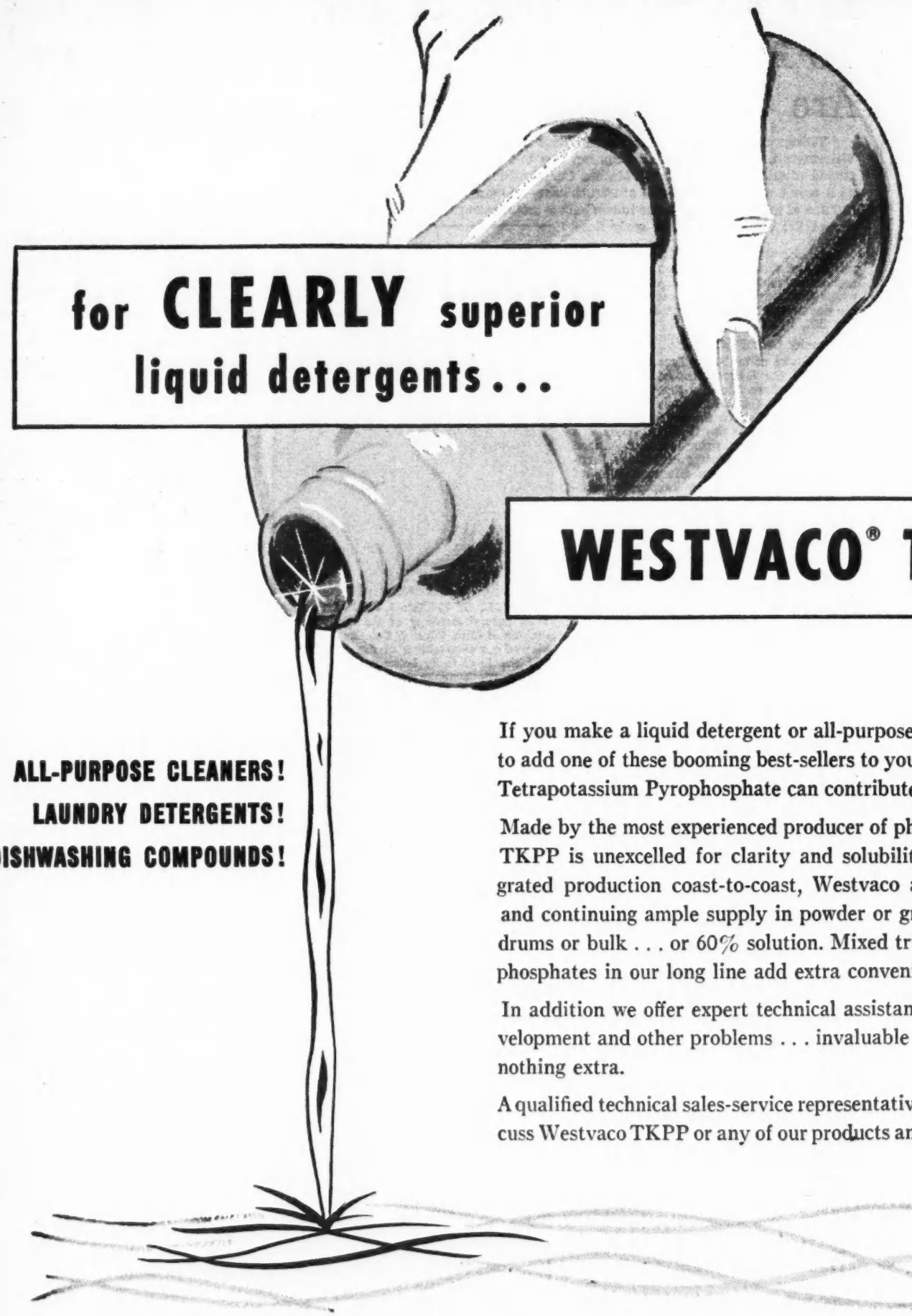
One dishwasher manufacturer—Waste King Corporation, Los Angeles—is not only using the vinyl in the tub, but is also using it on the door lining and racks of its newest models of dishwasher-dryers.

According to Goodrich, the vinyl coating is based on "Geon" vinyl resin, one of its products. Formulator for the vinyl plastisol is Michigan Chrome & Chemical Company, Detroit.

Laboratory tests show that the vinyl coating lends several outstanding characteristics, Goodfich says. Included are these: it acts as an extra barrier to heat, moisture and sound. It doesn't crack, chip, peel or become tacky or brittle.

Also, it was added, it is resistant to corrosion, heat, light and aging, and it offers the additional advantage of quick easy repair in the case of damage.

Tests prove, Goodrich adds, that it has a useful life two or three times that of other coatings.



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OPD REPORTS ON DYESTUFFS

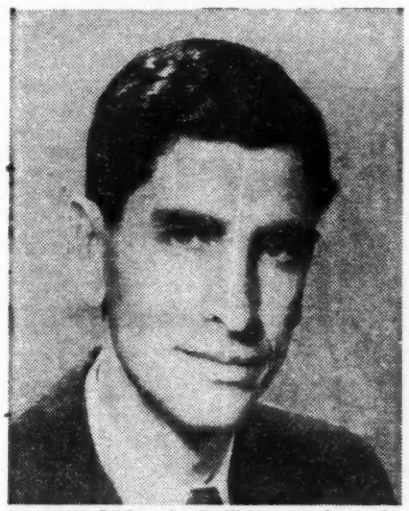
How 1959 Business Is Shaping Up

	First Quarter Sales
Acid Dyes	$4,889,364
Basic Dyes	1,458,004
Mordant Dyes	1,697,104
Solvent Dyes	1,162,324
Vat Dyes	7,926,605
Total	$17,133,401

OPD's report of sales value is based on figures supplied by producers representing more than 80 percent of domestic output of the above dyestuff classes. The figure for acid dyes includes pre-metallized dyestuffs.

Soybeans Facing First Big Crisis: Sizable Crop Carryover This Fall

The soybean is heading into the first big crisis of its American career. And market observers are already asking the question: Is it going to weather the storm? Once a second-rate market material that was catapulted into prominence during World War I and has since grown into a multi-million dollar business, the soybean has written a sort of business Cinderella story in the past four decades. But the clock is striking twelve and the soybean had better have an answer for a problem it has never faced in this country before.



IN NEW POST: G. Redlich, named to the newly-created position of manager of economics and development for Polymer Corporation, Ltd., Sarnia, Canada.

The way George M. Strayer, executive vice-president of the American Soybean Association puts it, "Soybeans are at the crossroads."

The problem? "After a generation of rapid expansion," Mr. Strayer warns, "there will be a sizable carryover of the crop for the first time this fall."

Mr. Strayer points out that there had never been a surplus soybean problem in the US before and attributes that, in part, to the "vigorous marketing programs of the American Soybean Association and the Soybean Council of America."

Conceding the problem is a real threat to the industry, Mr. Strayer believes that the industry might come up with some of the answers at the annual convention of the soybean group August 11-12 in St. Louis, Mo. This year's convention, he

—Continued on page 61

Spray Dryer Being Set Up

Japan's first spray dryer for synthetic fluid catalysts, said to be the largest chemical spray dryer in the Far East, is being installed in Wakamatsu City for Shokubai Kasei Kogyo, K.K. (Catalysts and Chemicals Industries Company, Ltd.) by Bowen Engineering Inc. of North Branch, N.J., designers and engineers of the unit.

Liquid Sulphur Facility Nearly Finished at Tampa

Pan American Sulphur Company figures to have its new liquid sulfur terminal at Tampa, Fla., in operation by the end of the month.

According to the Houston, Tex., firm, completion of the terminal will merely be the kick-off point for another project: a dry bulk installation. Plans have been completed, the firm says, for a 50,000 ton capacity dry bulk unit that will be operated in conjunction with the liquid sulfur terminal.

Work on the new unit is to commence immediately.

Fiber Makers Study the Maps: They Find All Roads Pointing To the South and Puerto Rico

Synthetic fiber makers have mapped out a five-year trek that's going to take them farther out of their New England homeland and deeper into the south and a new area—Puerto Rico. The wholesale move is nothing new, but rather a part of a national industrial pattern that's been in the making for some time. According to Dr. Joseph Airov, in his recently published *Location of the Synthetic Fiber Industry*, fiber men are going to spend between $1.1 and $1.3 billion on new facilities by 1975 and 80 percent of this will go into the south and Puerto Rico.

Reason for the trend isn't merely that the fiber makers like a warm climate. Essentially, the possibilities of economic production grow and grow the farther south the producer travels.

Where the Costs Are Low

The Texas-Gulf area is seen as a particularly low-cost area. And the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Dr. Airov reports, is even cheaper.

Some 70 to 87.5 percent of the new chemical intermediate capacity required by expansion of synthetic fiber production by 1975 is seen by Dr. Airov as being located in the Texas-Gulf area. The other 12.5 to 30 percent, he adds, can be expected in the West Virginia raw material region and nearby areas.

Dr. Airov views Puerto Rico, with its low labor costs, as a real buy for synthetic fiber production. One suggestion he makes as a logical possibility: a 60 million pound a year continuous filament fiber plant representing a $150 million investment.

He predicts the industry will put some $35 million to $40 million into West Virginia in chemical intermediate plants by 1975 and will make a fiber plants investment in that state between $220 and $265 million.

All this expansion is going to mean a pretty big synthetic fiber industry for the US. Dr. Airov estimates that 1975 capacity will range up to 830 million pounds a year with chemical intermediates increasing by 783 million pounds annually.

Dr. Airov previously was with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's section of urban and regional studies and is presently associate professor of economics at Emory University. His book was published by the M.I.T. Technology Press and John Wiley & Sons, New York.

LAB DIRECTOR: Dr. Alfred H. Free, appointed director of Ames Research Laboratory of Ames Company, Elkhart, Ind.

Asphalt Terminal Project Bought by American Oil

American Oil Company has completed the purchase of an asphalt terminal under construction at North Charleroi, Pa. The terminal is scheduled to be in operation by mid-August.

D. L. Horton has been appointed superintendent of the North Charleroi terminal which was sold to Amoco by Mon Valley Enterprises, Inc.

Located on the Monongahela River, the North Charleroi terminal has eleven tanks with a total storage capacity of approximately 3 million gallons of asphalt.

Forrest G. Heath, manager of the asphalt sales department for Amoco, said the main feature of the new terminal is facilities that permit receiving, maintaining and delivery of hot asphalt at a temperature of 325 degrees Fahrenheit.

Colton Chemical Has Expansion Under Way

Colton Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a division of Air Reduction Company, has started an expansion of its production and storage facilities at Elkton, Md. Included in the program will be: a new multi-million pound ester plant, a warehouse and bulk storage tanks.

Scheduled for completion in late 1959, the cost of the project will be close to $300,000. This expansion follows increases in emulsion production facilities at Colton Chemical plants in Elkton and Cleveland, completed during the past year.

Additional capacity has been necessary as a result of widening use of polyvinyl acetate and copolymer resin emul-

—Continued on page 53

Nitrate Company in Chile Gets an Extra $4 Million

A Chilean nitrate firm is getting $4 million tacked on to a $16 million loan made to it in 1956 by the Export-Import Bank to beef up Chile's nitrate industry. The loan was okayed last week for Anglo-Lautaro Nitrate Corporation.

Of the initial loan, $10 million went toward mine improvements and expansion of processing facilities while the other $6 million plus the additional $4 million just approved will be used in the purchase of machinery, primarily from the United States.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, annual meeting, Shoreham Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., October 7-9.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 13-18.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 19-20.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, St. Paul, Minn., September 27-30.

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Los Angeles, September 28-30.

American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16-17.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Netherlands Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16-23.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14-15.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 27.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 12-14.

Chemical Market Research Association, resort meeting, Williamsburg Lodge and Inn, Williamsburgh, Va., September 21-22.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 17-20.

Electrochemical Society, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, October 18-22.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., August 30-September 2.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

Gordon Research Conference; "Organic Coatings," Colby Junior College, New London, N. H.; "Radiation Chemistry," New Hampton School, New Hampton, N. H.; "Chemistry at Interfaces," Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., July 27-31.

Kentucky Fertilizer Conference, annual meeting, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, July 29.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Sheraton Lick hotel, French Lick, Ind., October 21-23.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, St. Louis, Mo., September 20-24.

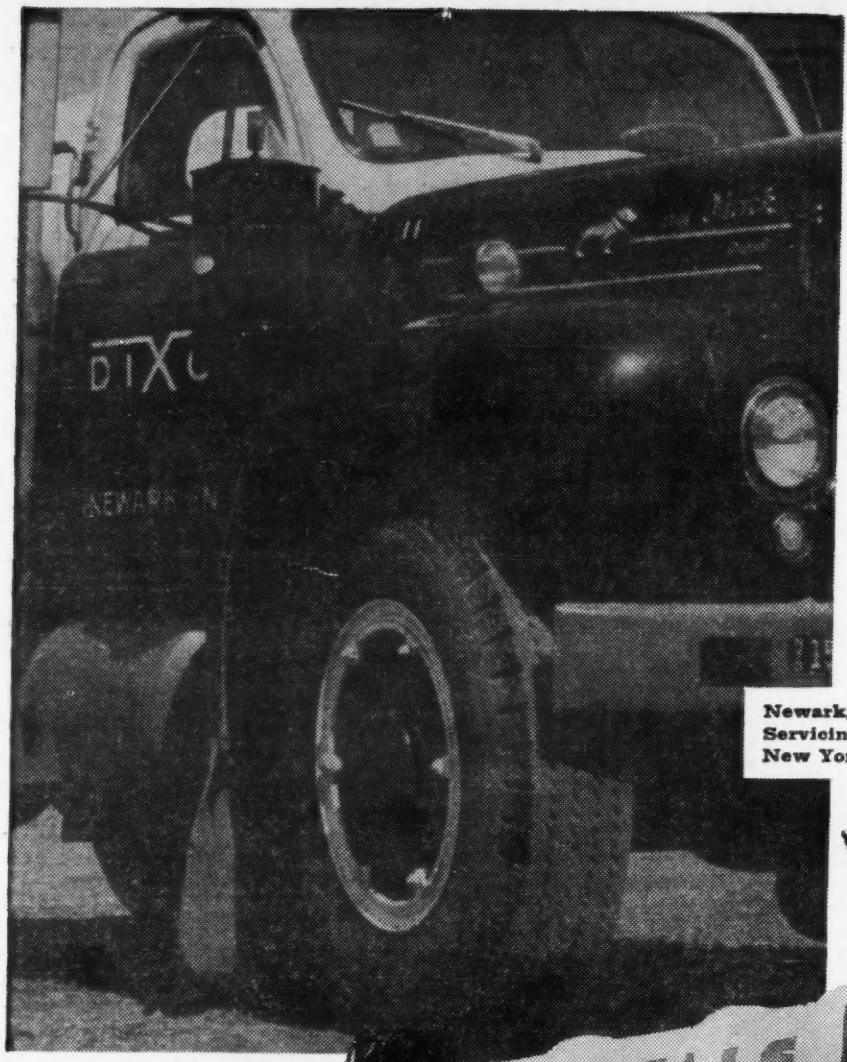
National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Parenteral Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 14-16.

Society of the Plastics Industry, midwest section conference, French Lick Sheraton hotel, French Lick, Ind., September 10-11; New England section conference, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., October 1-2.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 15.



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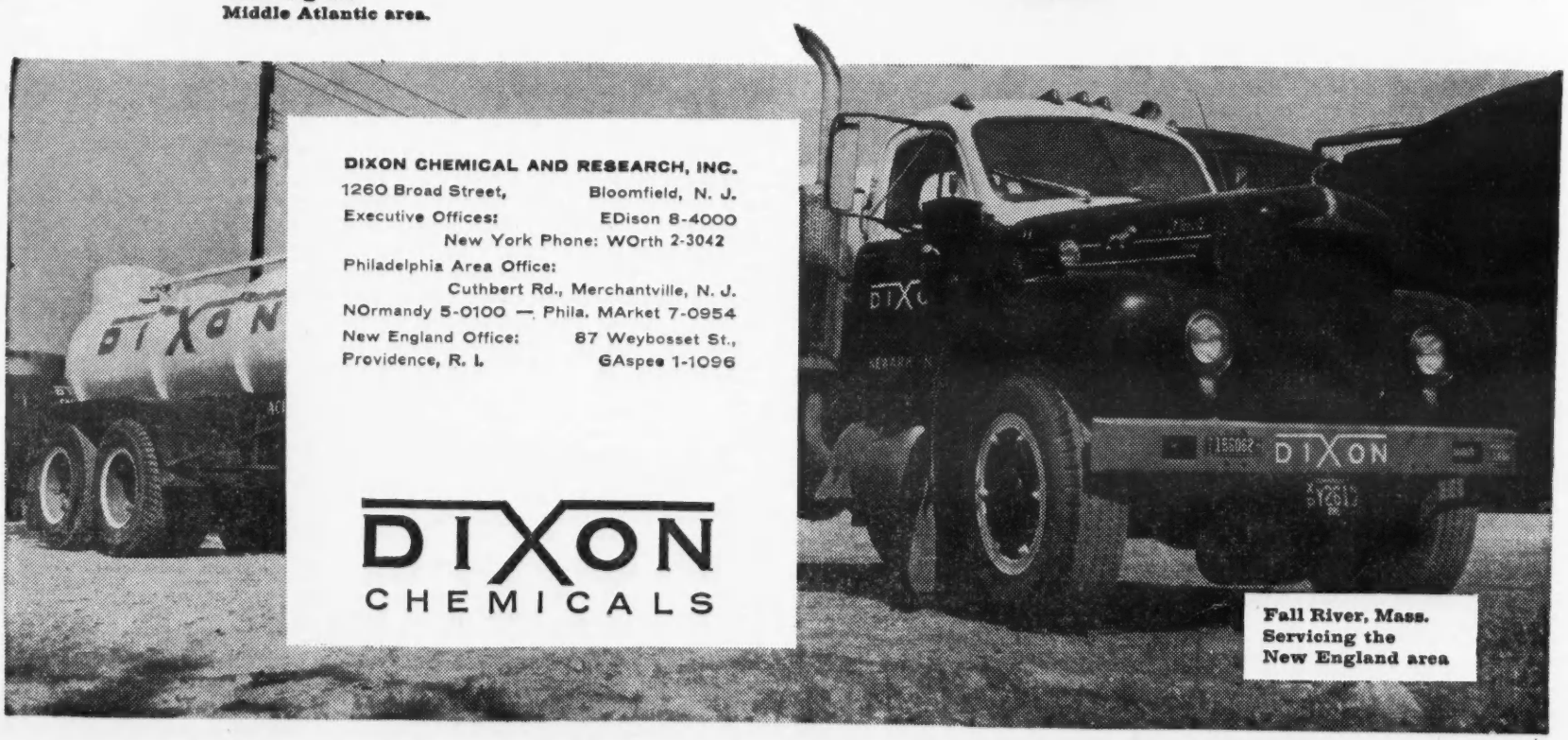

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 24 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½ - —
bbls., bgs., smaller tots, frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
USP, bbls., 225-lb dms any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½ - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran. (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .55¼ - —
Freight equald. shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½ - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works, lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis .... lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .98 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root bgs. ..... lb 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.28 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls, same basis. lb 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln. 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. lb. .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.)
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.s., bots. lb. 2.75 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .75 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. 80 —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb 3.25 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine)
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline)
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol)
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol)
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ .08
Alum, potassium, gran. bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 .21
hydrous dms. ..... lb. .07¾ .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼ .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 21.00 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.50 —
soln., 32° cybs. c.l., works lb. .0495 —
cbys., l.c.l., works .... lb. .0570 - .1095
tanks, works .... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 .33
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼ - 20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l. works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾ - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680 —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470 —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½ - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .33¼ —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. .. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies. ton 88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton 90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
approx.	approximately	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	I &a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
C	centigrade	incl.	included	S E.	southeast
cbys.	carboys	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
CD	completely denatured	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
		l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
		lb.	pound	soln.	solution
cks.	casks	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
c.l.	carlots	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
cns.	cans	liq.	liquid		
coml.	commercial	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	m-	meta	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m.a p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises			t.l.	truck loads
cryst.	crystalline	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
cs.	cases	m.p.	melting point	USP	U S Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	N-	nitrogen		
cyls.	cylinders	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
d-	dextro	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	neut.	neutral		
denat.	denatured	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextrolaevo			w w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate USP lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½ - —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib dms. lb. .17¼ - —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms 15,000 lbs. works lb 1.22 - —
fib dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib. dms. works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b. works ton 68.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price. ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton 48.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm. f.o.b. works E lb. .28½ - —
powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½ - —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 193.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 14.23 - —
bgs. smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.48 - 17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works, lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comt., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V bbls. dms lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald, lb. .09¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾ - .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .20½ - .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b works, base price ton 32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb .08½ - .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works, ton 35.00 - —
bgs. c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk c.l., t.l., works ton 36.00 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. t.t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfate, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald ,100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms c.l works lb. .20 - —
dms l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln. 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼ - —
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb. 17.50 - 23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic dms lb. 17.50 - 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb. 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb. 18½ - 19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - 20½
t.nks. same basis lb. 16 - 16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment. refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
primary cms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - 20¼
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .21¼ - 21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - 17¾
sec-synthetic, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
tanks, works lb. 17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .14½ - —

Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½ - —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.18 - 1.30
Tech., dms. lb. .92 - 1.00
Angelica root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 - 140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 - —
es., c.l., mines lb. .29½ - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt, alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½ - —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis. lb. .74½ - —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .28 - —
USP, powd., bbls lb. .33 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
1-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
1-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
1-Arginine hydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .95 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. lb. .48 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 41.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms., kilo. 10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. kilo. 10.35 - —
5-kilo dm kilo. 10.75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo. 11.00 - —
500-gram bottle kilo. 11.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton. 86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works, lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy, gal. .09½ - —
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried bgs lb 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - —
Barbital, NF, 100-lb dms. lb 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb 4.75 - —

Barium carbonate precip, bgs., c.l., works ton. 111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton. 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium cmoride, annyd. bgs., c.l., works ton. 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald ton. 218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald. ton. 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½ - —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works, ton. 100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 55.00 - 55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton. 79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 - 10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .56 - .57
Central American, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Chilean, bgs. lb. .56 Nom.
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 94.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton. 89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - .33
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00825 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½ - .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½ - 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works, lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.50 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberim bisulfate, cns lb. 48.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb. 48.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 12.60 - 14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, lars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms. lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt alld lb. .29½ - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. 45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton. 145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton. 195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .50 - .55

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton. 75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 - 10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton. 83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton. 58.00 - —
powd., USP, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 135.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 20.87 - 22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 12.30 - 14.30
dms., c.l., works ton. 188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 12.30 - —

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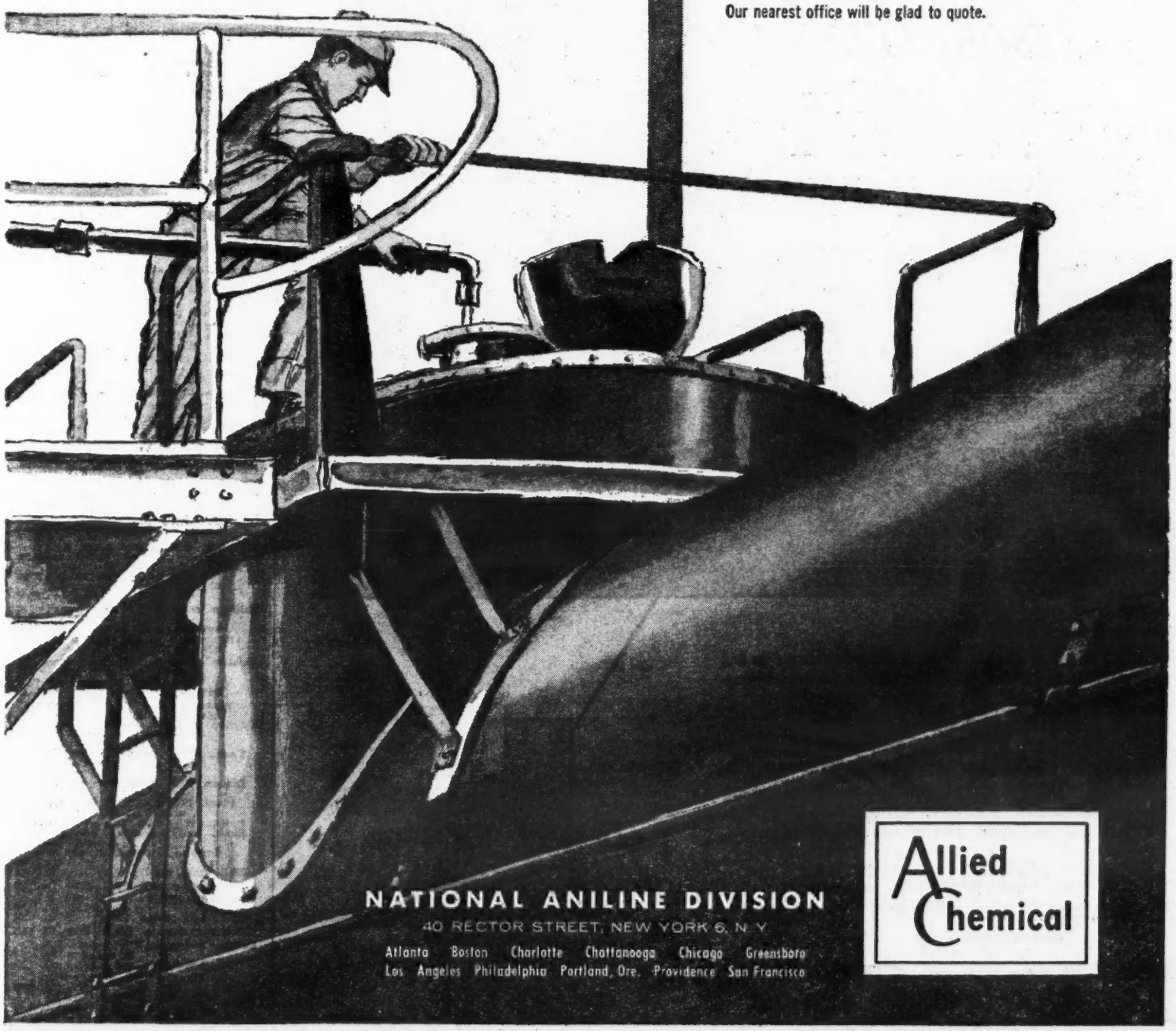

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
Atlanta Boston Charlotte Chattanooga Chicago Greensboro
Los Angeles Philadelphia Portland, Ore. Providence San Francisco

Allied Chemical

Boric Acid—Calcium Lactate

Boric acid, tech., cryst., bgs., smaller lots, same basis..100 lbs.13.05 • —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.112.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago..100 lbs. 8.47 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.174.25 • —
dms., c.l., works .....ton.137.00 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago..100lbs.9.72 • —
dms., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs.10.47 • —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.106.00 • —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago..100 lbs. 8.85 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.10.10 -12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis..100 lbs.11.45 • —

USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.

Borneol, cns. .....lb. 2.75 • —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 • —
100-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.70 • —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb. .70 • —
cyls., t.t.l., works.....lb. .70 • —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. .....lb. 1.53 • —

Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 • —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .34 • .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .31 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 • .34
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .47 • —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 • 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. .....lb. 5.45 • 5.70
Brucine, cns. .....oz. 1.50 • 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns.....oz. 1.50 • 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls. .....lb. .95 • 1.05

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 • —
cyls., l.c.l., refy.....lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14½- —

n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis.....lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 • —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l, frt. alld.....lb. .19 • —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .15 • —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l, frt. alld.....lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .15 • —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E. lb. .15 • —
dms, l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .36 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 • —

Butyl laurate, dms., works.....lb. .37¼- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .85 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .85¼- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .32 • —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms.,.....lb. 4.50 • 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dvid. .....lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.35 • —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.45 • —
Cadmium CP red, medium shade, bbls., same basis .....lb. 5.10 • —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.70 • —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.10 • —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 3.65 • —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.75 • 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.30 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.58 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.88 • —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.65 • —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 • —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 • —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.96 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.69 • —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis ..lb. 2.74 • —
Orange, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.51 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis .lb. 1.59 • —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 • —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.93 • —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis .lb. 2.16 • —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.49 • —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.12 • —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, oms., 100-lb. lots or more .lb. 2.70 • —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.10 • —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 • —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 • —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more..lb. 1.96 • —
Cajuput oil, native, cns.....lb. 1.75 • 2.55
Redist., USP, cns .....lb. 1.90 • 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. .....lb. .34 • —
Calamus oil, bots.....lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works..gram. .54 • —
1-10 kilo lots .....gram. .55 • —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted..lb. 3.10 • —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09 • .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 • .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more..lb. .97 • —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.149.00 • —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 • —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 • —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.48.00 • —
Calcium carborate, precip., surface treated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works .....ton.55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works.ton.117.50 -167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 • —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 • —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.50 • —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton.37.00 • —
Purif., gran., dms. .....lb. .27 • —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 • —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms. .....lb. .32 • —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 • —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 • .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 • —
Calcium gluconate, USP, powd., 150-lb. dm., ton..lb. .66½- —
AA, 150-lb. dm., ton.....lb. .73½- —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works, lb. 2.20 • 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis... dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 • —
Calcium iodide, jars .....lb. 4.52 • —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 • .40
dms., smaller lots, works....lb. .41 • .45

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Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald. lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, 1-kilo or more. kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton. 83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton. 77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. ton. 93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton. 94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. ton. 104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip, dms ton. lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 8.25 - 10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .57 - .59
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms. lb. .35½- .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .35½- .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway oil, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. lb. .12¼- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.03 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07½- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13½- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton. 60.00 - 115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, Metropolitan areas, E. ton. 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton. 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb. 41.50 - 45.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 16.90 - 17.30

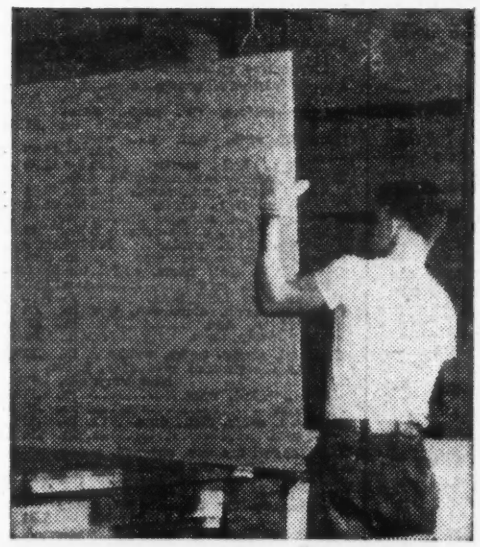
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .71
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .75
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .77
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.12 - 1.14
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. kilo. 240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara segrada bark, bulk lb. .32 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —

Casein, imp., inedible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .18¾- —
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. lb. .28½- —
"C," bls. lb. .27½- —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450- —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3050- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250- —
tanks lb. .1950- —

Castor oil, dom., No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks. lb. .17 - .17¼
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼- .38½
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E. lb. .35 - .43

HOW *HERCULES* HELPS...

PACKAGE GLAMOUR TO PERFECTION—Pro-fax®, Hercules polypropylene, does it in this striking new aerosol container for Coty Spray Cologne. Called Petite Mist, it's available in four enchanting fragrances, in a choice of two eye-catching color combinations . . . either jet black or snow white, richly decorated with gold. Especially designed as a sturdy, lightweight travelling accessory, Petite Mist is equally at home in the most delicate feminine boudoir. For this truly modern package, Coty naturally specified Pro-fax—the truly modern plastic. Economical Pro-fax can live up to the most imaginative designer's expectations.



MODERN BUILDING TECHNIQUES—Particle board used as core stock in kitchen cabinets and plywood partitions as well as for floor underlayment relies on Paracol®. This Hercules wax emulsion adds water resistance and increases dimensional stability of the board. Paracol treated board has less tendency to warp, can be sawed more readily, holds nails firmly.

HOTELS "LOOK LIKE A MILLION"—Multicolor lacquer enamel was the finish chosen inside and out by the multimillion dollar Hotel Pierre Marques in Acapulco. An attractive, tough, durable finish, it constantly withstands ocean spray and high humidity. Multicolor lacquer is available under different brand names from many paint manufacturers.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
900 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware

HERCULES

CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

G59-5

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E lb. .595 - .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 46%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 1.75 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .28½ - .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton. 78.00 - 80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
40-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mano, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, tight medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln. 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
NF, yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l., frt alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Cinnamic acid, refd, bots. lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .92 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .69 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs lb. .78 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 - 13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Extra, bots. lb. 3.45 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran. bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Java-type, dms. lb. .72½- 1.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 3.30
Civet, artif. bots. lb. 13.75 - 15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 - 21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton. 8.00 - 11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 - 45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 - 35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - 12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works. ton. 15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 - 14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton. 35.00 - 36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton. 20.00 - 35.00
powd., ogs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 - 70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1,6, tech. solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1,7, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .40½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .42½- —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.38 - 2.10
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton. 44.00 - —
Coaltar pitch, core, bulk, works ton. 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works. ton. 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms, dlvd. lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms. lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms. f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. same basis lb. 1.29 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .68 - .73
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .18½ Nom.
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .15½- —
Refd., deodorized, dms lb. .24 - .25
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .30½- .33
tanks lb. .28 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms lb. .31½- .34
tanks lb. .29 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .08¾- .09
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots oz. 27.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colchicum seed, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .75 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .26
No. 2 bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .65 - —
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3405- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .34560- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44 - .44½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .30 - .30½
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¼- .38¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .39¼- .42¼
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lo. .52¼- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾- .32¼
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .46¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .43 - —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - 14.95
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 22.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.30 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 28.35 - 31.35
Copper undecylenate, dms. lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 215.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton. 210.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.25 - 11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .11¾- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .07¼ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1735- .1760
tanks lb. .1535- —
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 64.00 Nom.
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13 Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .12⅞ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. Nom.
Cottonseed oil, crude, foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¼ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .18¼- .18¾
tanks lb. .16¼- .16¾
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Creosote, coaltar, refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- — less than 50 dms., same basis. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 12.00 - 16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .30 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb. 15.50 - 17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .53
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —

More and more, PFIZER L-LYSINE figures in the diet supplement picture!

Pediatric

Jimmy

Mom

Prenatal

Grandpa

Geriatric

Appetite Stimulant

Ellen

Improves growth rate of infants with poor appetites... raises plasma protein and hemoglobin levels... improves resistance to infection... raises hemoglobin level of pregnant women where iron therapy had failed... causes children in growth failure to assume normal growth pattern... improves recuperative power of elderly convalescents....

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In the family you see above — Jimmy, his mother, sister and grandfather—each represents a stage of life where tissue building and replacement are needed most. They also represent sizable markets. If you now have a formulation for these markets, why not strengthen your position. Make your formulation more complete by helping meet *both* the high vitamin and high quality protein requirements of your customer. Combinations of Pfizer L-Lysine, vitamins and minerals are readily adaptable to tablets, powders, syrups and elixirs, and Lysine's low price makes it economical.

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Branch Offices: Clifton, New Jersey; Chicago, Illinois; San Francisco, California; Vernon, California; Atlanta, Georgia; Dallas, Texas; Montreal, Canada

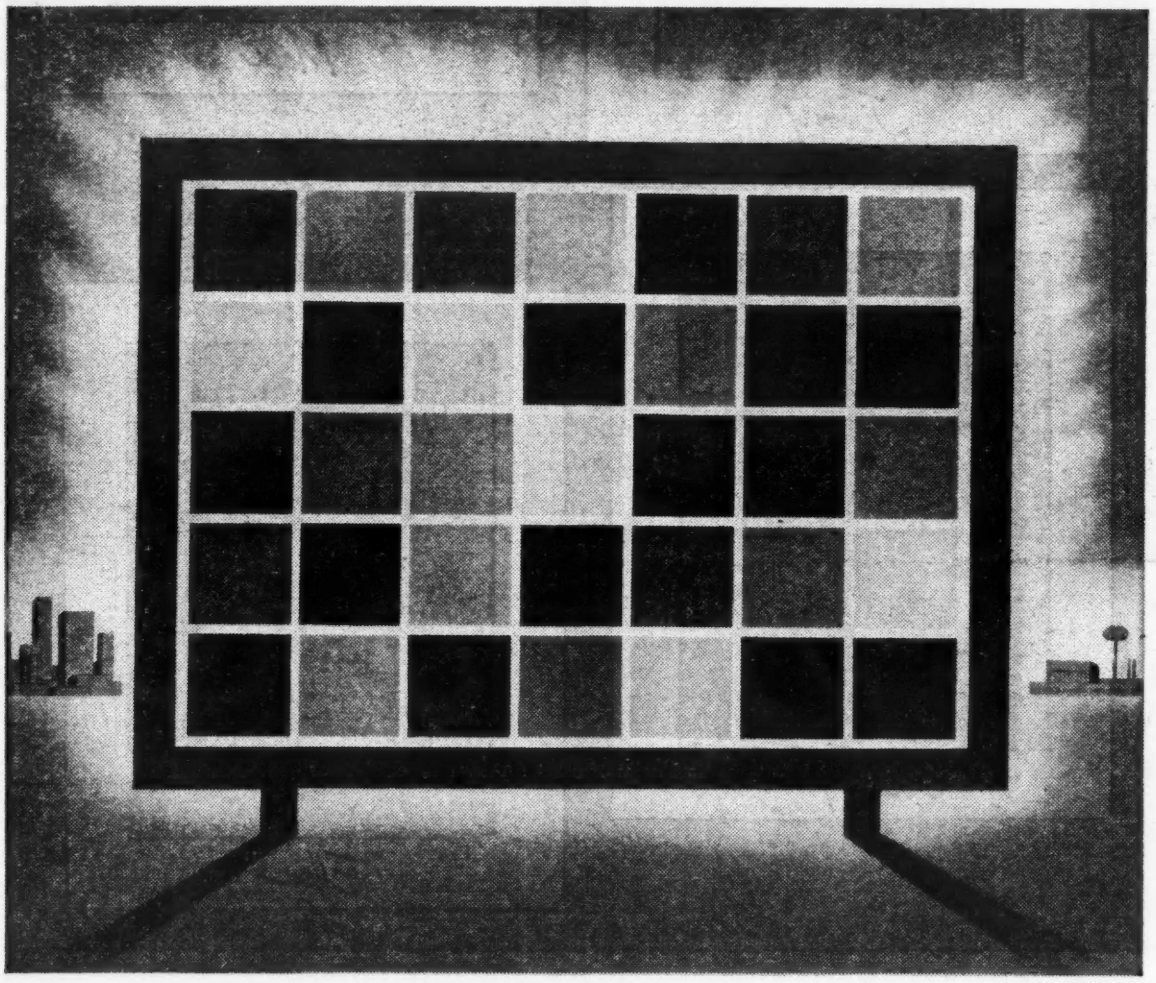
2,4-D Isopropyl Ester—Diethyl Phthalate

2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14¼- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .16
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. lb. .30 - .33
Singapore No. 1, bgs lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .28 - .32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41 - —

Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 51.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton 63.50 -69.12
19% P, paper bgs. works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton 71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb. 15.00 -17.00

dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
Dextrin, corn, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Anhyd., special, al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb dms 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech. fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - 1.10
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 -
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 -
tanks, same basis lb. .54 -
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis. lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —
Dieldrin, dms., dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —



How Shell Chemical serves the surface coating industry

Shell Chemical has maintained for many years an active program of practical and theoretical research in oxygenated solvents and Epon® resins for surface coatings.

The result has been a better understanding of the effect of solvents on film formers—leading to superior performance and greater economy in surface coating formulations.

Epon resins are still another important outgrowth of Shell research. Surface coatings based on Epon resins are among the hardest, toughest, and most resistant to the attack of chemicals and corrosion ever developed.

Shell Chemical's Technical Service Laboratory offers you assistance in solving surface coating formulation problems. Write or phone your nearest Shell Chemical district office if we can be of assistance.

Acetone
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Ethyl Amyl Ketone
Glycerine
Hexylene Glycol
Isopropyl Alcohol
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Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
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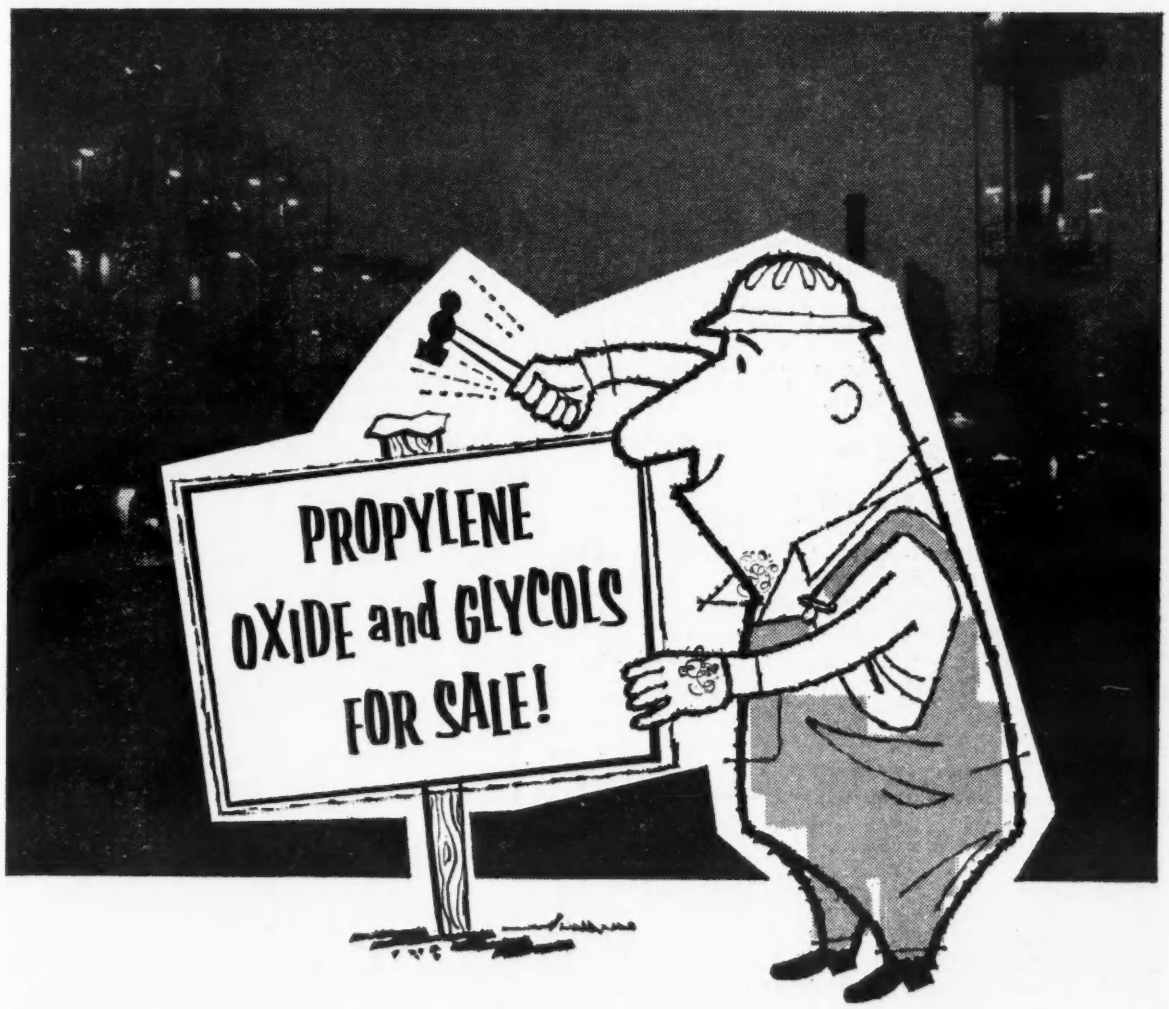
SHELL

Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17½-	—
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	2.30 -	—
5-44 dm lots, works	lb.	2.35 -	—
1-4 dm lots, works	lb.	2.40 -	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.52 -	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.53½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.49½-	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.57 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55 -	—
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.83 -	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms., works	lb.	.30¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¾-	—
dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.31½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¾-	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.20 -	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27¼-	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.28 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.18½-	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44 -	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.45½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
Dienestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	-147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot	kilo.	110.00	-152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom. dms	lb	1.20	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	4.75 -	—
Diglycol laurate dms	lb.	.32¾-	.34
Diglycol stearate, dms. ton lots	lb.	.26 -	.28
Diglycolic acid, bgs. c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.15½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.66 -	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.67 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.64 -	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms. works	lb.	1.10 -	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.037 -	.038
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk,	gram.	.037 -	.038
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	3.45 -	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55 -	—
tech., dms.	lb.	1.09 -	—
Diisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
Diisobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
Diisobutylene, dms. c.l. dlvd. E.	lb.	.10 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.08 -	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals	lb.	.25½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals.,	lb.	.25 -	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.62 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62½-	.63
tanks, works	lb.	.60 -	—
Diisopropanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
Diisopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.50½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48 -	—
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.10 -	4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.	lb.	4.35 -	—
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.235 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.20 -	—
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis.	lb.	.69½-	—
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.66 -	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	1.90 -	2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29 -	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.31 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.30 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.28 -	—
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½-	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15 -	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.38 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.28 -	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.28 -	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30 -	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.31 -	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.28 -	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works.	lb.	.34 -	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.32 -	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.75 -	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.56 -	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
88° C., dms.	lb.	.24 -	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15 -	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.20¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.20¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld E.	lb.	.20 -	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.37 -	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.11 -	—
Refd., 63°C., dms.	lb.	.23 -	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½-	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40 -	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29 -	—
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62¼-	—
tanks, works, dlvd.	lb.	.59¼-	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms. c.l. works	lb.	.30 -	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.30¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28 -	—
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.40 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41 -	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.59 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.63 -	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.79 -	—
tankcars, works	gal.	.42 -	—
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.72 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York	gal.	.91 -	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.55 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)			
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16 -	—
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.65 -	.85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾-	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.31 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.28 -	—
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.			
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.49 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.50 -	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	5.00 -	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼-	—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45 -	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.69 -	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.70 -	—
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.55 -	—
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis.	lb.	1.05 -	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald	lb.	.134 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.144 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.114 -	—
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.			
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb.	31.30	-35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	5.90	7.85
No. 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb	3.30	4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80



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The very low toxicity of Propylene Glycol makes it unique among glycols and leads to its wide usage in foods, pharmaceuticals, and cosmetics. Dipropylene Glycol, because of its greater solvency for certain materials plus its higher surface tension and viscosity, has applications in brake fluids, cutting oils, textile lubricants, and printing-ink resins.

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Ethylene and Propylene Oxides, Glycols, Dichlorides • Ethanolamines
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Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Soda Ash • Sodium Bicarbonate

Essential Chemicals From Hydrocarbon Sources

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Orange, D&C, No 3	lb	10.50	-10.95
No 4	lb	19.60	-20.05
No 5	lb	3.80	4.25
Red, D&C, No 17	lb	10.50	-10.95
No 18	lb	23.60	-24.00
No 19	lb	15.00	15.45
No 21	lb	3.90	4.35
No 22	lb	10.50	-10.95
No 28	lb	24.15	-24.65
No 33	lb	17.00	17.45
Violet, D&C, No 2	lb	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No 7	lb	10.50	10.95
No 8	lb	10.50	-10.95
No 10	lb	13.05	-13.50
No 11	lb	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No 1, cns	lb	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No 1, cns	lb	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	13.05	-13.50
Yellow Ext., D&C, No 1 cns	lb	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

11110	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	•	—
13390	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	•	—
14025	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	•	—
14030	Orange R, extra, conc.	lb.	1.52	•	—
14645	Chrome black T	lb.	.73	•	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd No

14720	Rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.47	•	—
15510	Orange Y, extra conc.	lb.	.79	•	—
15575	Orange RR	lb.	.94	•	—
15620	Fast Red A, conc.	lb.	1.53	•	—
15705	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	•	—
16150	Scarlet 2RL	lb.	1.16	•	—
16230	Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.29	•	—
16255	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	•	—
17590	Brown PG	lb.	3.00	•	—
17820	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb	3.62	•	—
18050	Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	•	—
18055	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	•	—
18965	Fast Yellow 2G	lb.	2.32	•	—
19140	Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	•	—
19555	Yellow NN, conc.	lb.	3.67	•	—
20170	Brown Y	lb.	1.27	•	—
20470	Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.37	•	—
21010	Brown, RX, conc.	lb.	1.35	•	—
22240	Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	•	—
22310	Red FC	lb.	1.45	•	—
22311	Brown MCW	lb.	1.40	•	—
22560	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	•	—
22610	Blue 2B, extra conc.	lb.	1.53	•	—
23500	Red, 4BX, conc.	lb.	1.69	•	—
24410	Sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.95	•	—
24895	Brilliant yellow conc.	lb.	3.11	•	—
26400	Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb.	1.70	•	—
26695	Black F, conc.	lb.	2.19	•	—
26900	Milling Red 3R, conc.	lb.	1.91	•	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

27075	Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.61	•	—
27720	Gray L	lb.	2.08	•	—
29185	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	•	—
30015	Diazo black VJ conc.	lb.	2.48	•	—
30235	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	•	—
30045	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	•	—
30295	Green BY, conc.	lb.	1.02	•	—
35660	Brown B	lb.	2.89	•	—
37565	Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.76	•	—
40000	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	•	—
41000	Yellow OX	lb.	2.45	•	—
42000	Green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	•	—
42040	Brilliant green G crystals	lb.	3.62	•	—
42090	Blue EG	lb.	1.85	•	—
42100	Milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	4.78	•	—
42650	Violet 4BXN	lb.	2.25	•	—
43820	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	•	—
43845	Blue B, extra conc.	lb.	3.61	•	—
45170	Red BX	lb.	4.76	•	—
50415	Nigrosine SSJ	lb.	1.03	•	—
52015	Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	•	—
53185	Black, GXCF, conc.	lb.	.38	•	—
58005	Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	•	—
59700	Golden orange GFD single paste	lb.	2.58	•	—
59710	Flaming orange 6RD double powder	lb.	4.70	•	—
59800	Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	2.28	•	—
59825	Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb	1.55	•	—
61570	Alizarin green CG extra	lb.	3.53	•	—
63010	Alizarin blue SAPG	lb.	3.78	•	—
63615	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	•	—
69825	Blue BLFD double paste	lb.	2.82	•	—
70800	Brown BR single paste	lb.	2.03	•	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.

12140	Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.70	•	—
11160	Oil yellow T	lb.	2.79	•	—
12055	Oil orange 7078-V	lb.	5.87	•	—
26120	Oil red N-1700	lb.	1.76	•	—
42535B	Methyl violet base	lb.	1.76	•	—
44045B	Victoria blue base	lb.	4.06	•	—
50415B	Oil black 8603	lb.	.80	•	—
61565	Alizarin cyanine green base,	lb.	6.13	•	—

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. No.

	Spirit black RB	lb.	3.54	•	—
	Spirit brown GN	lb.	5.30	•	—
	Spirit orange R conc.	lb.	5.87	•	—
	Spirit red B conc	lb.	6.41	•	—
	Spirit yellow 2R conc.	lb.	4.62	•	—
12055	Spirit orange 7078-V	lb.	1.25	•	—
	Spirit blue THN	lb.	5.06	•	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	•	—	
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.30	•	.32	
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45	•	—	
Select, bundles	lb	75	•	—	
Emetine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz.	48.40	•	—	
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	3.35	•	—	
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb	1.85	•	—	
Ephedrine syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98		1.00	
hydrous bots 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	•	—	
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms.,	oz.	.60		.65	
Ephedrine sulfate USP, cryst., dms.,	oz.	.60		.80	
Powd., dms.	oz.	.60		.80	
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	•	—	
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	•	—	
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).					
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram	.58	•	—	
Erigeron oil, cns	lb	11.00	•	—	
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.50	•	—	
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	54.75	•	—	
Eserine sulfate, bots	oz.	86.00	•	—	
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W Va	lb.	.17	•	—	
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	•	—	
Ether (see specific product)					
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	•	—	
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	•	—	
85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	•	—	
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	•	—	
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	•	—	
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	•	—	
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	•	—	
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	•	—	
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	•	—	
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	•	—	
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	•	—	
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	•	—	
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	•	—	
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58½	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.60	•	—	
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.56	•	—	
Ethyl acrylate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	•	—	
dms., t.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37	•	—	
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34	•	—	
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.63	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.68		-20.74	
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	•	—	
dms., l.c.l, same basis	gal.	.73	•	.79	
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	•	—	
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	21.75	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.80		-21.86	
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.59	•	—	
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).					
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).					
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	•	—	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	•	—	
Ethyl benzoate, bots.	lb.	.90	•	—	
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.45	•	—	
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.41	•	—	
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	•	—	
tanks, works	lb.	.28	•	—	
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	lb.	.36¾	•	—	
tanks, works	lb.	.34	•	—	
Ethyl butyrate, works	lb.	.90	•	1.00	
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).					
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, frt. alld. E	lb.	.73	•	—	
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E.	lb.	.75	•	—	
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.68	•	—	
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E.	lb.	.70	•	—	
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works.	lb.	.20	•	.22	
dms., works	lb.	.18	•	.20	
tanks, works	lb.	.10	•	—	
Ethyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.35	•	3.50	
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44½	•	—	
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.41½	•	—	
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	•	—	
Ethyl ether, anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	1.01	•	—	
½-lb. cns.	lb.	1.09	•	—	
¼-lb. cns.	lb.	1.21	•	—	
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.15	•	—	
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.11	•	—	
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.37	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.38½	•	—	
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	34½	•	—	
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.					
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E	lb.	.42½	•	—	
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	•	—	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	•	—	
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.					
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¾	•	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25¼	•	—	
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21¼	•	—	
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	•	—	

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ROSSVILLE HEXAGON
Cologne Spirits

Specially fractionated grain spirit. Finest quality — unsurpassed in purity, clarity and freedom from foreign odor. The choice for the finest perfumes, colognes and toilet waters. Available at 190 proof, pure or specially denatured.

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CSC makes available the more than 50 formulas of specially denatured alcohol authorized by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. These are usually prepared from 190 proof ethyl alcohol but anhydrous formulas are also available. All authorized formulas of completely denatured alcohol also available—either anhydrous, 190 or 188 proof.

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Shellacol®, Quakersol® and Fotocol® and CSC's line of alcohol-type solvents. They possess the valuable solvent properties of the completely denatured alcohols and at the same time offer the additional advantage of mild odor and freedom from objectionable characteristics. Individual data sheets for each of these products are available.

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Get the type of ethyl alcohol you want . . . in the quantity you want . . . when you want it. Deliveries available in every quantity—tank car, tank truck, compartment tank car, drums or smaller quantities. Pure alcohol also available in pint, quart and gallon bottles. Behind all this a network of denaturing plants, sales offices and distribution points. In other words, all 5 grades and service too! Let us prove it to you.

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IN CANADA: McArthur Chemical Co. (1958) Ltd., Montreal • IN MEXICO: Comsolmex, S. A., Mexico 7, D. F.

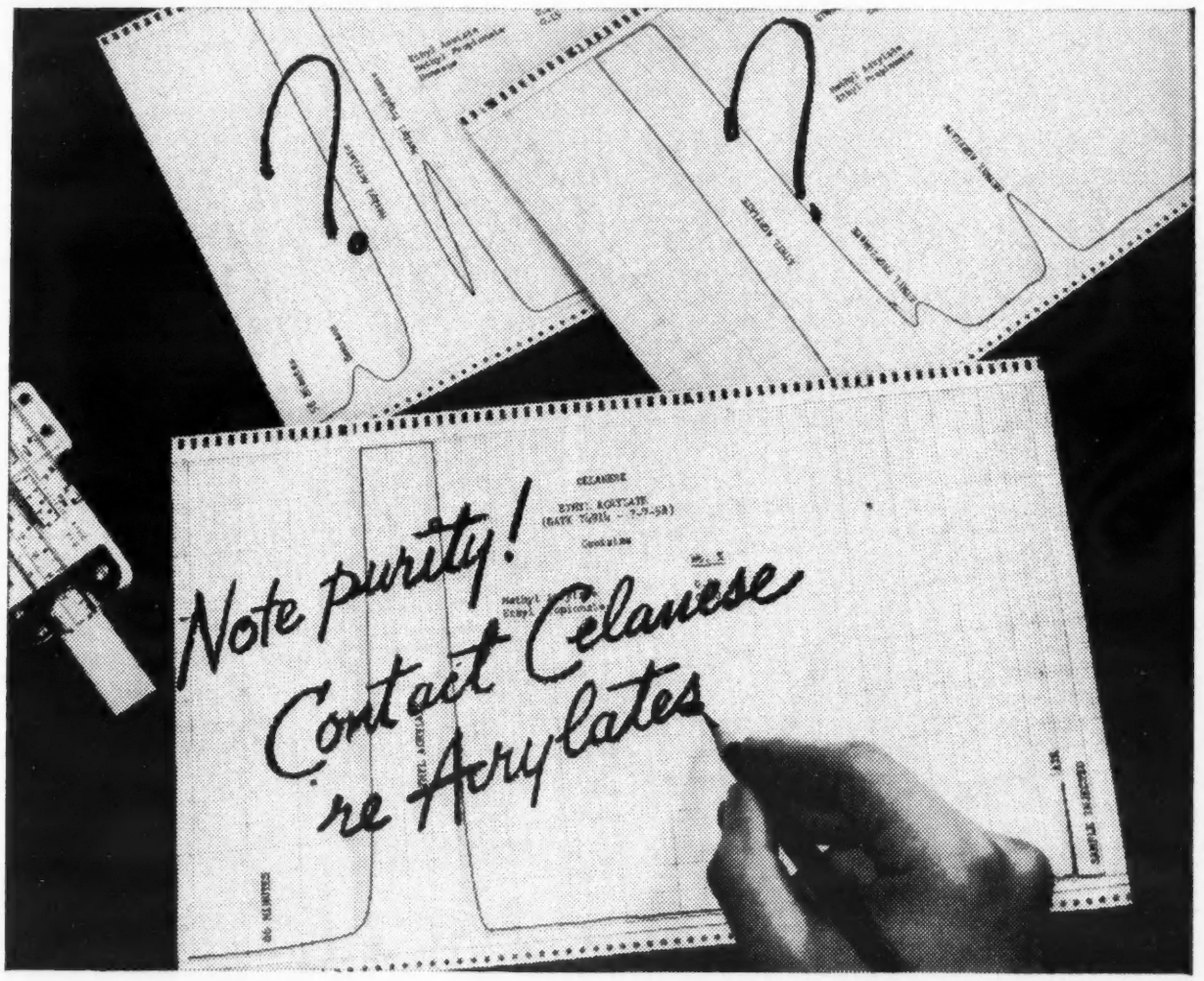
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.52½-	—
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.50	—
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	11.83	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine,			
Ethyl oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.20	- 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.44½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.46	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.42	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works.	lb.	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.83	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.	lb.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.58	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.55	—
Ethylbenzene 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾-	—
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate	lb.	.0475-	.0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.30½-	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.31½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.28½-	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.19½-	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.18½-	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, dlvd., E.	lb.	.17	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd., E.	lb.	.18½-	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms.	lb.	.33	- .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.21½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.15½-	—
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)			
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis.	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.40	—
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over	lb.	6.75	—
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	.90	- 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms.	lb.	.51	—
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms.	lb.	.57	- .95
Eugenol, USP, dms	lb.	2.25	- 3.00
Tech., dms.	lb.	1.45	—
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.12	- .15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works	lb.	2.30	—
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	19.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton. higher			
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns.	lb.	2.40	- 2.75
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
French, light, bgs	lb.	.20	—
Indian, light, bgs	lb.	.20	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Yugoslav, light, bgs	lb.	.16½-	—
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.07½-	—
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
dms. l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.25	- 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	- 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	- 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis	100 lbs.	4.00	—
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
Ferric citrate, gran., dms.	lb.	.86	—
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	3.45	—
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28¼-	—
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E.	lb.	.89	—
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).			
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs	lb.	.72	- .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.79	—
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton, lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.36½-	—
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.40	- .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	35.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	36.25	-42.25
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	33.25	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.65	- .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.66	- .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½-	.29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.32½-	.34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½-	.29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald.	lb.	.96	—
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs.		3.35	- 4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.09½-	.10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls.	gal.	32.00	-35.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	3.75	- 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.85	- 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1250-	.1300
Kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1480-	.1530
Light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1100-	.1150
tanks	lb.	.0950-	—
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.18	—
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.17½-	—
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.18	—
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast	ton.	125.00	—
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast	ton.	121.00	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more gram.		.44	—
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more	kilo.	44.00	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0670-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0405-	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0695-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0430-	—
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0375-	—
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.1570-	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620-	.1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625-	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1675-	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.70	—
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines,	ton.	19.00	—
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	-21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	—
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30-	17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.50	-18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point	ton.	4.50	- 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dm., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.27¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¼-	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.			
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.12	—
tanks, dlvd. W.	lb.	.13	—
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.21	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.184	—
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21½-	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.22½-	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—

G

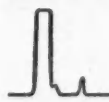
G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	.73	—
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	2.00	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.02	- 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.80	- 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.75	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.70	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).			
Garlic oil, dom., bots.	oz.	4.75	- 6.05
Imp., bots.	oz.	4.50	- 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.53	—
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.62	—
200 AOAC test, bbls, c.l.	lb.	.68	—
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.70	—
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.78	—
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.24	—
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.30	—
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.30	—
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	1.90	- 3.00
Soap grade, dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.75
Standard, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00	- 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns	lb.	19.50	-21.50
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	20.50	-23.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).			
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.00	- 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots	lb.	10.50	-14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	5.00	- 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots.	lb.	6.75	-10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs	lb.	.16	—
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.32	—
Nigerian, split, bgs.	lb.	.13	—
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.19	—



Sensitive gas chromatographic analysis shows typical acrylate monomer purity achieved through Celanese beta-Propiolactone process. Absence of peaks along base line indicates freedom from contaminating fractions.

HIGH PURITY OF CELANESE ACRYLIC MONOMERS

GIVES YOU FASTER PROCESSING... BETTER PRODUCTS

You may have seen acrylate monomer analyses that look like this:  or like this:

You can be sure of one thing—these are *not* Celanese monomers.

The curve for Celanese acrylates demonstrates an even base line uninterrupted by peaks indicating impurities. As a matter of fact, production-run Celanese acrylate esters are so pure, that they are used as mass spectrographic standards! Because of their high purity these monomers have reduced induction periods, react rapidly, undergo polymerization at a uniform rate, afford a high conversion of monomer to polymer. Products are made better . . . made easier. Celanese offers methyl, ethyl and butyl acrylates . . . as well as vinyl acetate. All are available in commercial quantities.

We'll be glad to send you more information on Celanese acrylate esters and other monomers. Simply write to: Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 656-G, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

Celanese® BPLTM

Celanese CHEMICALS

In Canada: Canadian Chemical Company Limited, Montreal, Quebec.
Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16.

Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.

Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo.150.00 -300.00
50-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
500-kilo lots kilo.75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .20½- .21
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- .19
Glycerine, imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .19 - .20¼
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —

Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.25 - —
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 90-92%, ex whse. lb. .21 - .24½
powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¾- .06⅞
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅞- .06
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾- .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾- .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .45 —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

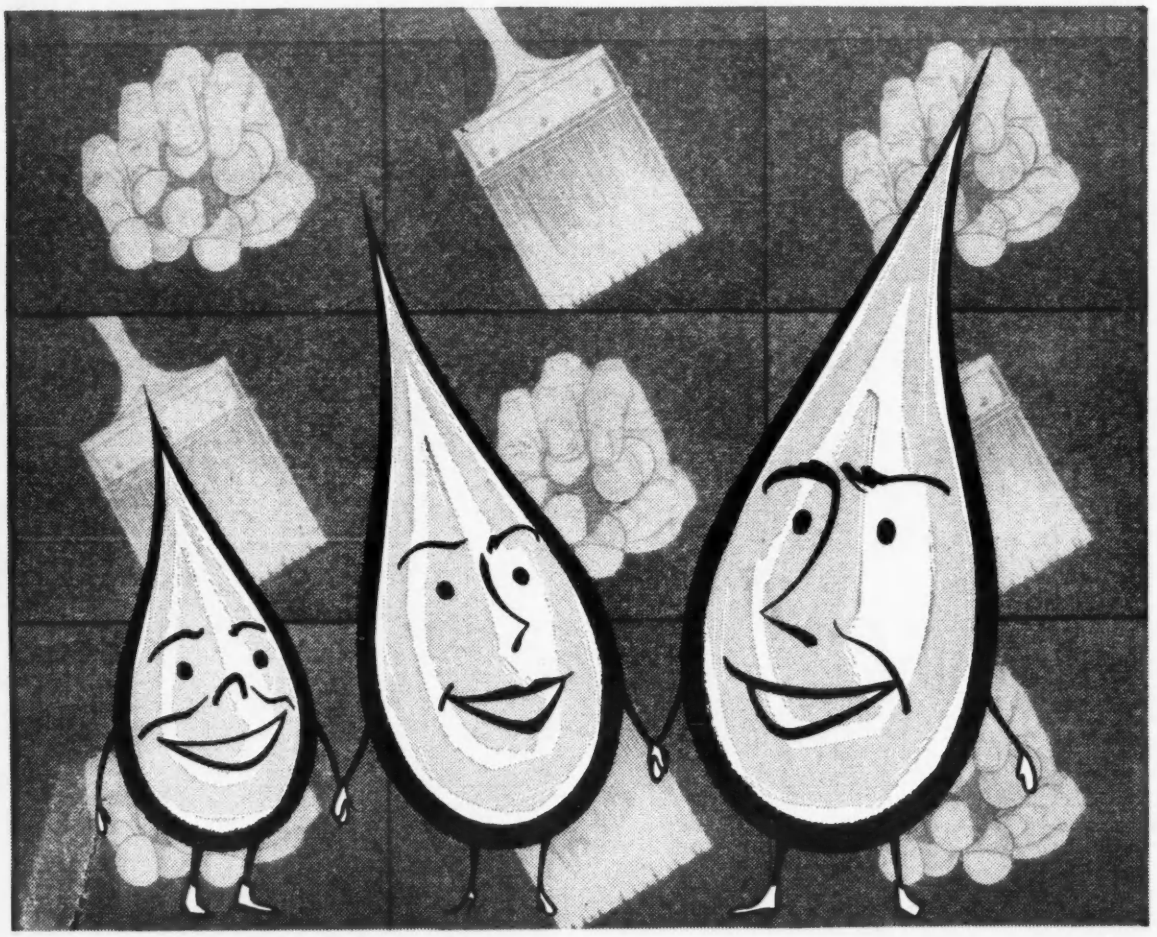
Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.17.00 - —
l.c., imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton.55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld lb. .96 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif. 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48¼
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd. gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 6.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt equald ton.35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs. c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.30 - 1.78



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Glycerine makes short, medium or long oil alkyd resins. Its versatility for a complete line of finishes is unequalled. It permits polyol inventories to be reduced to a single multipurpose material—Glycerine.

As a liquid, Glycerine simplifies handling during alkyd resin manufacture. It can be piped into kettles. There are no bags to lift, no fines. And if needed, it's easy and safe to add more Glycerine during cooking.

Glycerine is stable in price, dependable in supply. It offers a unique range of advantages for alkyd resins. We'd like to send you our 20-page booklet: "Glycerine Terms, Tests and Technical Data." Write the Glycerine Producers' Association.

Properties
HYGROSCOPICITY • STABILITY
SOLVENT POWER • VISCOSITY
NONVOLATILITY • NONTOXICITY
TASTE • COMBINING WEIGHT

ADVANTAGES THAT COME WITH...
Glycerine

Applications
HUMECTANT • CARRIER
SOLVENT • LUBRICANT
SOFTENER • EMOLLIENT
ANTI-FREEZE • ALKYD BASE

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION • 295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., t.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .39 - .49
50-lb. cyls., t.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., t.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.89
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis, lb. 1.02 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
Less than 85-lb lots, same basis.
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine) lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .83 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 15.75 - 18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls. bxs. lb. 9.50 - 10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .22 - .25
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls., t.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., t.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., t.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo. Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., t.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., t.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., t.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.90
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more kilo. 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .152 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works. lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd. gal. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .44 - —
Refd., anhyd., c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .53½- —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .54½- —
Tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .90 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 1.15 - —
Japan wax, cs lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb. 2.90 - 2.75
Twice rectified bots. lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bls. lb. .45 - .48
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .42
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .10 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —

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Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls. dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald, lb. .1889- .2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald, lb. .1938- .2890
80%, bbls., c.l., dms. frt. equald lb. .3039- .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4675
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. 4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. 4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 -13.10
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - —

Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.

Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms lb. .0830- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms lb. .38½- .41
tanks lb. .36 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50

Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 2.75 - 6.75
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld, on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate)
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb. dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .12 - —
St. Louis lb. .1180- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd. bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 - —

Lead, red., 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1445- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1545- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1560- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15

Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Messina, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.00
Lemongrass oil, cns. dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
dl-Leucine, dms. works lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton.14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs. c.l., same basis ton.18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns lb 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.70 - 4.35
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.70 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 3.80 - 4.00
96-98%, dms. lb. 4.10 - 4.80
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.70 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Linseed meal, expeller 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton.68.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis, ton.61.00 -61.50
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1600- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .17 - .1750
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1250- —
tanks, New York lb. .1400- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1450- .1460
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .1900- —
Water-white, dms lb. .2200- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb.33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran. works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .93
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .09⅛- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb bls lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz.30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs lb. .38 - .40
Lycopodium, cs lb. 4.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms. lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 2.20 - —
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 9.75 -12.25
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., cns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —

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Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev. ton 39.50 • —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton 49.50 • —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton 59.00 • —
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs. lb. .36½-.37½
heavy, fib. dms. lb. .45 • .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 86.25 • —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash ton 46.00 • —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 • 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 • —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 • .16

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 55.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.42 • —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 • —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 • —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 • —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 • —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 • —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 • —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 • —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per lb. higher.

Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls. works lb. 5.30 • —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.

Malic acid, tech., dms. lb. .50 • —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 • 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .40 • .48
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 • —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb lots and more, works lb. .11 • .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton 148.00 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton 152.50 • —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 • —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 • —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 • —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 • —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E. lb. .36 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 • —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn. dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn. dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½ 7% Mn dms lb. .33 • —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S E. ton 97.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 104.50 • —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .26 • —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 • .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 • .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l. fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 • —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 • —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 • —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .29 • —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07¼- —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.25 • 6.40
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 • 7.18
Syn., USP racemic, cns lb. 4.50 • —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 • —
bgs. fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .54 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 • —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.78 • —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 • —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 7.72 • —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.97 • —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 5.77 • —
Mercuric oxide yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 6.14 • —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 8.22 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 236.00 -238.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 • .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .60
tanks, works lb. .45 • —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 • —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 • —
zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 • —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 • —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.73 • —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 27.23 • —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxy-analogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld lb 1.25 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb 1.29 • —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt alld. 50-lb or more lb 3.50 • —
Feed grade 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb 1.55 • —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., Methyl abietate non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 .23½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .58 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 • —

Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

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Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 • —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 • —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .68 • —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 • 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .65 • .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. allo lb. .62 • .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .88 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 • —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 • —
50-lb. ogs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 • —
50-lb bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 • .89

Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22½- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 • 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 • —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 • .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 • —
tanks, works lb. .07 • —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 • —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 • —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 • 31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 • 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 • 3.85

Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 • —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 2.45 • 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 • —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 • —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 • —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.35 • —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —

Methylene chloride, tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 • —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 • —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., t.c.l. ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works frt. alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse. or freight alld. E lb. .09 • —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .08 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 • —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 • —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 • .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 • .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160 • .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 • —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 • —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 • —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .53 • —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .80 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .59 • —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63 • —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy Watson, Calif. gal. .25 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Philadelphia gal. .32 • —
Newark gal. .29 • —
New York gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
regular tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 • —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .1275- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .145 • —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 • —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .209 • —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 • —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 • —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .11¼- .11½
tanks, New York gal. .16 • —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .nd • —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, cns., works kilo. 7.84 • —
325 mesh, cns., works kilo. 9.13 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 • —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.48 • —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.47 • —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works, lb. 1.05 • 1.18
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 • —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 • —
tanks, works lb. .54 • —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —

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Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31 -	—
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.30 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.36 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.36½-	—
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis,	lb.	.26 -	—
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis.	lb.	.33 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.33¼-	—
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.26 -	—
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.32 -	—
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	3.05 -	—
dms, 100-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	3.25 -	—
Monosodium glutamate, dms., 100 lbs., dlvd	lb.	1.00 -	1.07
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).			
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).			
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs	lb.	.27 -	.28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs	lb.	.22 -	.24
German, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.27
Morphine, cns	oz.	12.40	-12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns	oz.	9.95	-10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns	oz.	9.90	9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	9.90	- 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns.	oz.	9.90	-10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.55¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.56¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.52¾-	—
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).			
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.40 -	4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	4.50 -	5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	4.60 -	5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	4.70 -	5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.40 -	—
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	1.45 -	—
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bags.	lb.	.11½-	—
Montana, yellow, bgs	lb.	.10½-	—
Oriental, bgs.	lb.	.08 -	—
Mustard oil, syn. bots.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Myristic acid, bgs	lb.	.31½-	.34
tanks	lb.	.30½-	—
Myrrh gum, cs	lb.	.55 -	—

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).			
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).			
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.174 -	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.18 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.179 -	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.18 -	—
east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.19 -	—
group 3	gal.	13875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.21½-	—
Chicago	gal.	.299 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.24½-	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.15½-	—
Newark	gal.	.20½-	—
New York	gal.	.20½-	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.21½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20 -	—
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.04¼-	—
78°, tanks, same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots	lb.	.06½	Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾-	—
indust., balls, flakes, wholes			
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾-	—
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.00 -	—
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35 -	—
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works	lb.	5.50 -	—
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).			
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).			
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).			
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).			
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.50 -	—
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works	lb.	1.60 -	—
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid),			
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).			
Naringin, fib. dms	lb.	6.50 -	-
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.33
20° cold test, dms	lb.	.29 -	.32
30° cold test, dms	lb.	.28 -	.31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity	gram.	.25 -	—
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity	gram.	.30 -	—
Tech., fib. dms	gram.	.14 -	—
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots.	lb.	425.00	-575.00
Tunisian, bots.	lb.	400.00 -	—
Nerolin, cns.	lb.	2.55 -	2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.30 -	—
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.68¼-	.75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.78¼-	.85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.37 -	.45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.72 -	.73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.74 -	—
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.32½-	.33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.85 -	—
Green, bbls.	lb.	.54 -	—
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½-	.36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted	kilo.	8.00 -	—
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	8.00 -	—
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld	lb.	1.20 -	—
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05 -	—
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd	kilo.	6.00 -	—
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	.10¼-	—
Nikethamide cbys.	lb.	5.00 -	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs.		5.75 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs.		6.05 -	6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l. works, E. 100 lbs.		6.25 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs.		6.55 -	7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs.		6.75 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs.		7.05 -	7.85
42° Be., cybs., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs.		7.25 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		7.55 -	8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.		3.90 -	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.		4.90 -	—
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works	lb.	.20 -	—
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½-	—
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	.25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.99 -	—
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15 -	—
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.10 -	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49 -	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51 -	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs,	lb.	1.35 -	—
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.443 -	—
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.36 -	—
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.72 -	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11 -	—
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64 -	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.37½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½-	.40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.38½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40½-	.42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43 -	.46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.43 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44 -	.46
Spirit soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	43 -	.45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.			
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	26 -	.27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.88 -	—
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.26½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N unit.		1.20 -	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton.		4.50	Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton.		3.10 -	.50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25 -	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.26½-	—
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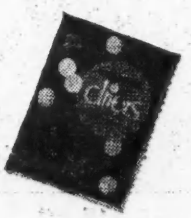

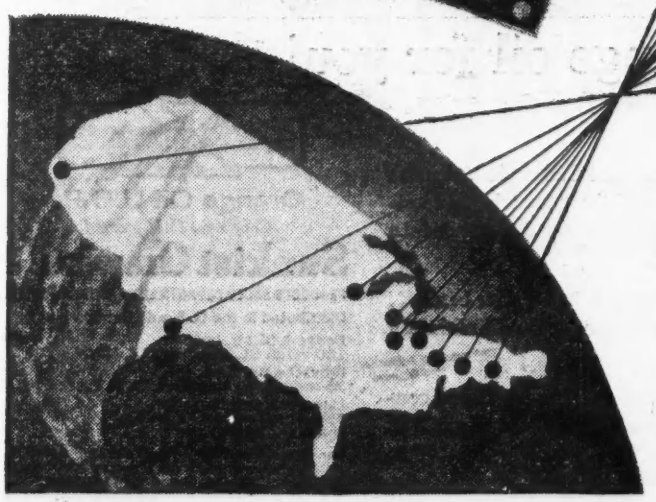

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a-Nitronaphthalene—Peacock Blue

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works lb. .26½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake, c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns. lb. 9.50 -12.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 9.50 -12.75
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .43 - .63
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .22 - .22½
tanks lb. .20½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .17¼- .19¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .14 - .14½
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .13 - .13½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid. gal. 2.50 - 2.70
Olivine, crude, works ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. oz.19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz.21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms. lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .70 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .60 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Sweet lb. .35 - .38

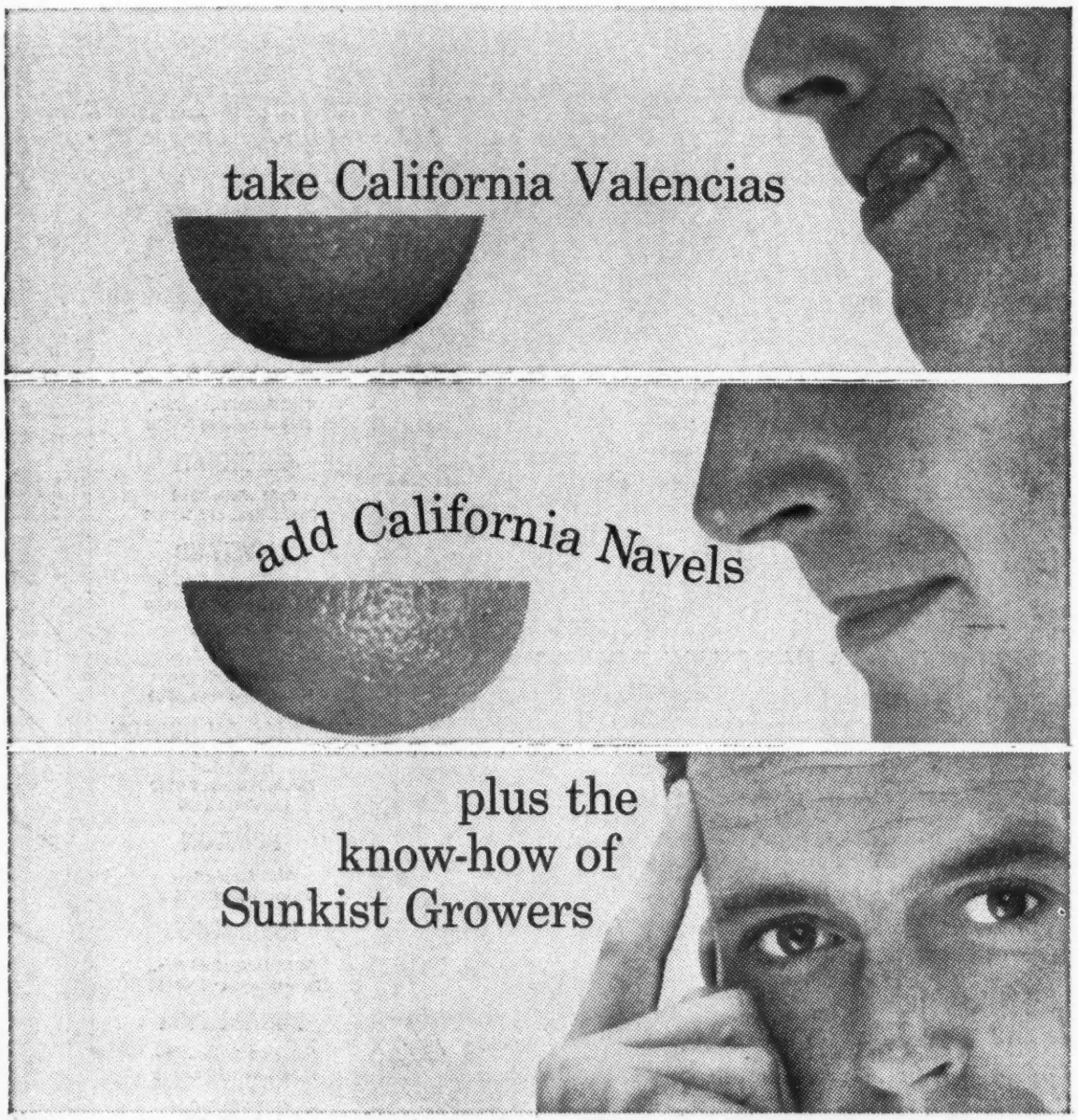
Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .53 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .74 - .76
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .80 - .82
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼- .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .1465- .1565
tanks lb. .12¼- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Papain, NF, powd. lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .50 - .55
mills. ton.63.00 - —
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. lb. 4.80 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.



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Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills..ton 62.00 Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .13 - —
Refd., dms. lb. .18½- .18¾
tanks lb. .16½- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk. 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. 22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. lb. .24¾- —
black, Lampong, bgs lb. .24½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs lb. .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs lb. .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms lb. 3.65 - 4.50
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 3.90 - 5.15
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American cns., dms lb. 2.45 - 3.20
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
30°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld, lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —

Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton 5.16 - —

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 55-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis. long-ton 5.56 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton 7.21 - —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —

Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15¼
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13¼
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .19
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- .18½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

FOUR REASONS FOR CHOOSING RCI PENTAERYTHRITOL

1. Uniform Quality — negligible ash content assures light colored resins and truer reactivity . . . consistently high hydroxyl content results in dollar savings for you.

2. Controlled Particle Size — a minimum of dusting eliminates loss during loading . . . rapid solubility prevents conglomeration and charring.

3. Easy Handling — RCI Penta 681 is a non-hygroscopic, free flowing, granular material . . . stable in storage.

4. Ready Availability — warehoused in many strategic locations . . . available with RCI Phthalic and/or Maleic Anhydrides in economical mixed shipments.

With **RCI Pentaerythritol 681 (Technical Grade)** you get all four of the above advantages so important to the manufacture of alkyds, rosin esters, in situ varnishes, synthetic drying oils and tall oil core binder vehicles.

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RCI REICHHOLD
REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.,
RCI BUILDING, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

Synthetic Resins • Chemical Colors • Industrial Adhesives • Phenol
Hydrochloric Acid • Formaldehyde • Glycerine • Phthalic Anhydride
Maleic Anhydride • Sebacic Acid • Ortho-Phenylphenol • Sodium Sulfite
Pentaerythritol • Pentachlorophenol • Sodium Pentachlorophenate
Sulfuric Acid • Methanol

Phthalocyanine Green Toner—Potassium Pyrophosphate

Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, tanks, f.o.b., works lb. 1.50 - —
dms., t.l., same basis lb. 1.60 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech, bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots. vials. oz. 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.48
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .173 - —
Pine oil, steam-dist., dms., ex whse. New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Pinetar oil, NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South. lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .41¼- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.65 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.12 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld lb. .77 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more., frt. alld. lb. .96 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.lb. 4.50 - 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 76.00 -80.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 15.60 - —
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .23
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms., ⅝c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 -22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14⅛
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb. dms., same basis, lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypopnosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1768
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .30½- .32⅛
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 22.90 -24.10
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .30½- .33
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 23.20 -24.40
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18¼

Eastman Acids and Anhydrides

acetic acid
- Organic synthesis
- Reaction medium and solvent
- Dyeing assistant

acetic anhydride
- Acetylating agent
- Dehydrating agent in nitration and sulfonation reactions, etc.

propionic acid
- Ca or Na salt used as bread mold inhibitor
- Raw materials for herbicides

propionic anhydride
- Acylating agent
- Intermediate

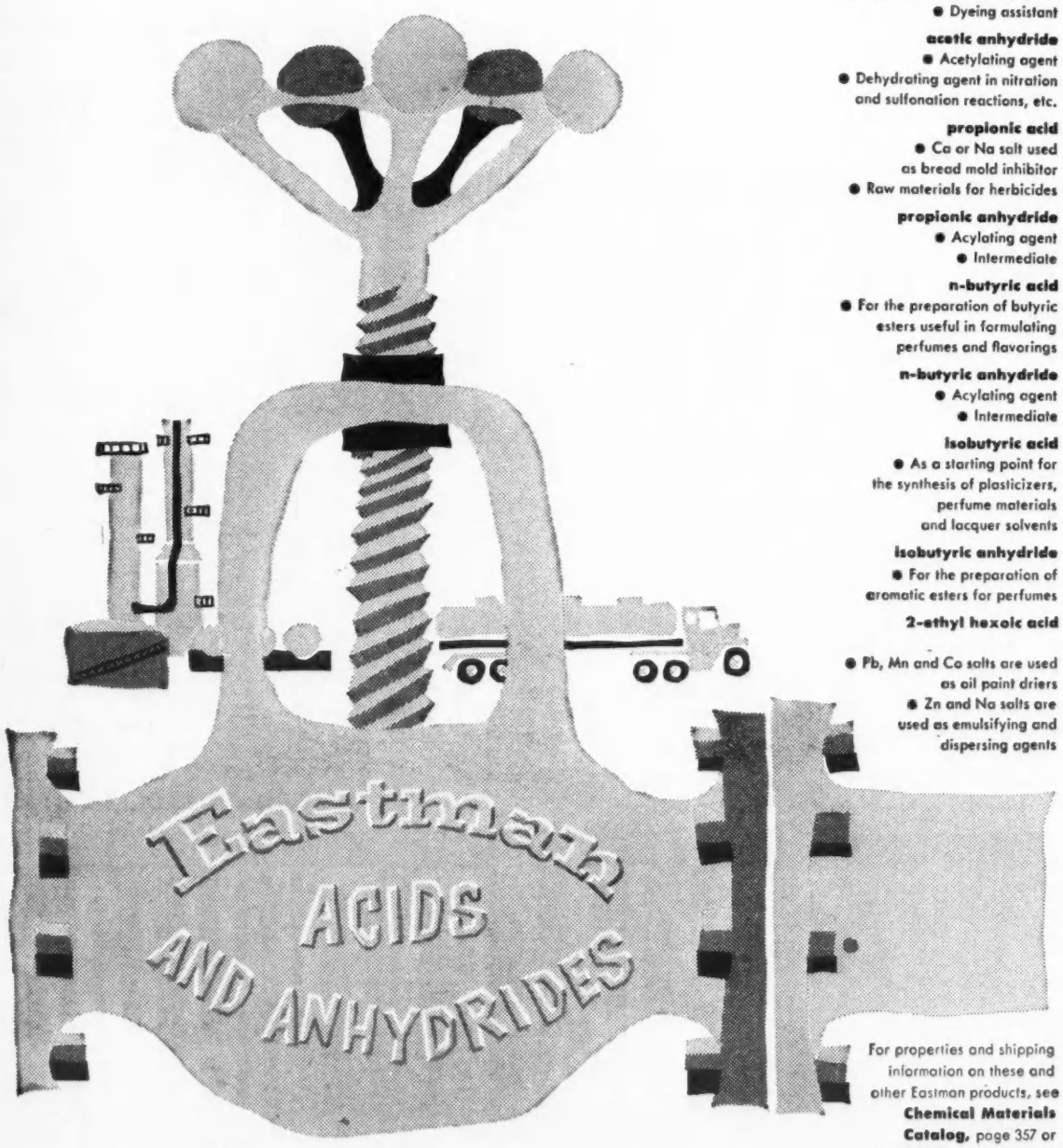
n-butyric acid
- For the preparation of butyric esters useful in formulating perfumes and flavorings

n-butyric anhydride
- Acylating agent
- Intermediate

isobutyric acid
- As a starting point for the synthesis of plasticizers, perfume materials and lacquer solvents

isobutyric anhydride
- For the preparation of aromatic esters for perfumes

2-ethyl hexoic acid
- Pb, Mn and Co salts are used as oil paint driers
- Zn and Na salts are used as emulsifying and dispersing agents



For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see **Chemical Materials Catalog,** page 357 or **Chemical Week Buyers Guide,** page 85.

Whether you buy by the drum or tank car, you can depend on the uniformly high quality of Eastman acids and anhydrides to simplify the control of your processing operations. For more information, samples and specifications, write to our nearest sales office.

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KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Framingham, Massachusetts; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; New York City; St. Louis. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. .6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.93 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld., E lb. .784 - .857
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .59½- .61½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40%K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb.24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton tots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton tots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton.60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .48 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb. .69 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.35 - 9.45
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.44.75 -45.25
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb.10.60 -10.95
purif., 20%, dms., works lb.10.60 -10.95
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works. kilo.175.00 - —
gram lots or more kilo.175.00 - —

Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots kilo.26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. .74½- .77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns. oz. .27½- .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. oz. .23 - .25
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. .24½- .26
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .15¼- .15½
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Reserpine, cryst., bots. gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.42.00 -46.00
Synthetic lb.14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.36.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo.130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo.104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.72.00 - —
Turkish, bots. oz.55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .97 - 1.20
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .1387½- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.13.75 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo14.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.14.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

TRONA®

Chemicals for Agriculture and Industry

Boron Chemicals

BORAX Sodium Tetraborate, technical 99.5% $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$. Grades: coarse and fine granular, powdered.

V-BOR® Refined pentahydrate borax, technical 99.8% $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 5H_2O$, 47.5% B_2O_3; a concentrated and refined grade of sodium tetraborate.

TRONABOR® Crude pentahydrate borax $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 5H_2O$; agricultural 46% B_2O_3 Minimum.

PYROBOR® Dehydrated borax, technical 99% $Na_2B_4O_7$, 68.5% B_2O_3. Grades: standard and fine granular.

BORIC ACID Orthoboric or boracic acid, technical 99.8% H_3BO_3. Grades: granular, powdered, technical & U.S.P.

SODIUM PENTABORATE Technical 98.3% $Na_2B_{10}O_{16} \cdot 10H_2O$, 58% B_2O_3 minimum; granular.

BORO-SPRAY® High solubility agricultural borate. Contains sodium pentaborate.

BORIC ACID ANHYDROUS Boric Oxide, high purity; minimum 98.5% B_2O_3. Grades: flake, 10-20 mesh, 20 mesh, 60 mesh.

BORON Elemental Amorphous, high purity. Grades: standard 90-92%, special grades.

Bromine Chemicals

BROMINE Technical 99.5% Br_2 minimum.

ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE $(CH_2Br)_2$ technical.

METHYL BROMIDE CH_3Br; High purity gas compressed to water white liquid. Practically C.P. quality.

Electrochemicals

SODIUM CHLORATE Technical 99.5% $NaClO_3$.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE 99.5% $KClO_3$. Grades: technical and ordnance.

POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE 99.5% $KClO_4$. Grades: technical and ordnance.

AMMONIUM PERCHLORATE 99.5% NH_4ClO_4. Grades: technical and ordnance.

MANGANESE DIOXIDE Electrolytic battery-active grade.

Lithium Chemicals

LITHIUM CARBONATE Technical 98.5% Li_2CO_3 (40% Li_2O).

LITHIUM HYDROXIDE MONOHYDRATE

BIKALITH® Lithium Ores. Lepidolite $LiKAl_2F_2Si_3O_9$. Amblygonite $Li(AlF)PO_4$.

LITHIUM CHLORIDE

LITHIUM BROMIDE

Potassium Chemicals

MURIATE OF POTASH Potassium chloride, agricultural and industrial grades 95-98% KCl (60% K_2O minimum), regular and granular; Chemical grade (99.9% KCl minimum); U.S.P.

SULPHATE OF POTASH 97-98% K_2SO_4 (52% K_2O minimum). Grades: industrial and agricultural.

Sodium Chemicals

SODA ASH Sodium carbonate, technical 58% Na_2O. Grades: granular and fine granular.

SALT CAKE Sodium sulphate anhydrous, 99% Na_2SO_4 minimum. Grades: regular and industrial (99% Na_2SO_4).

Refrigerants

METHYL CHLORIDE Supplied in 2-lb. disposable Charg-A-Can* containers; also in 6, 24, 70, 100, 146 and 300 lb. cylinders.

SULFUR DIOXIDE Supplied in 1 lb. disposable Charg-A-Can* containers; also in 10, 35, 100, 150 and 300 lb. cylinders.

REFRIGERANT-11 Supplied in 115 and 230 lb. drums.

REFRIGERANT-12 Supplied in 95/100 lb. disposable Charg-A-Can* containers; also in 10, 25 and 145 lb. cylinders.

REFRIGERANT-22 Supplied in 2 lb. disposable Charg-A-Can* containers; also in 9, 22 and 125 lb. cylinders.

REFRIGERANT-114 Supplied in 1 lb. disposable Charg-A-Cans* containers; also in 10, 25 and 150 lb. cylinders.

Specialties and Semi-Commercial Chemicals

SULFUR DIOXIDE Commercial grade, purity over 99.9%.

LITHIUM—Metal and other chemicals.

RUBIDIUM & CESIUM CHEMICALS Chlorides, sulfates, carbonates and fluorides.

POLLUCITE CESIUM ORE

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ORGANO-BORON COMPOUNDS

ALKARB® Alkali metal carbonate mixture containing potassium, rubidium and cesium carbonates.

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YTTRIUM CONCENTRATES

THORIUM SALTS

DIDYMIUM (all the Rare Earths except Cerium)

BARNESITE® (special Rare Earth Oxide lens-polishing agent)

CERIUM SALTS

CEROX® (Optical grade Cerium Oxide) for glass and granite polishing.

SALTS OF HIGHLY PURIFIED RARE EARTHS Yttrium, Lanthanum, Cerium, Praseodymium, Neodymium, Samarium, Europium, Gadolinium, Terbium, Dysprosium, Holmium, Erbium, Thulium, Ytterbium, and Lutetium.

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Illinois: West Chicago (Lindsay Chemical Division)
Mississippi: Aberdeen • Nevada: Henderson
Texas: San Antonio (American Lithium Chemicals, Inc. and San Antonio Chemicals, Inc.)

TRONA

S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.93
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1825
tanks, Atl. Coast ..... lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.25.00 - —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. ..... lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. ..... lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. ..... lb.25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb no dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l ..... 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms. ..... lb. .75 - .76
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 - —
Sandalwood oil, cns. ..... lb.13.25 -14.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. ..... lb. .40 - .78
Nat., dom., dms. ..... lb. 1.55 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Savory oil, cns ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings ..... lb. .18 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms. ..... lb. .29 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. ... lb. .15 - —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. ... lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs ..... lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs ..... lb. .13 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots .. lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works .. lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works .... lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ..... ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs .Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
dm., 1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .67¾- —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots ..... oz. .68¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. .... lb.45.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis.100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works,. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms. c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo.10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis ..... kilo.10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis ..... kilo.10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis ..... kilo.11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis .. lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lbs.33.00 -40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .. lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP, XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots... lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works .. lb. .18¾- —
Sodium diacetate, tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms. l.c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works... lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13¼- —
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib. dms.lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis.lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm lots, lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms. works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works.ton.102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.18 -17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works, lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., ... lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.44.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis.... ton.44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis .. lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss .lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms .lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms. lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms ..... lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works. lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald.100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald .100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald. lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs. .dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 ....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 —
47° Be., turbid, 1:29.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works .... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ..... ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .642 - .702
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. ..... lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd. dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald .100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald .100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works .... lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. .. lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey ... gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City .... gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F. b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas. gal. .29 - —
324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston ..... gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston ..... gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey ... gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
205°-282°F, b.r., 28°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey .. gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston ..... gal. .29 - —

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston..gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 34°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston .....gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey..gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works..lb. .36 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20-000-lb. lots, works..lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works..lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
Soln., comi., aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works ...lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works..lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton.57.00 -57.50
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .09 - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, lb. .07¼ Nom.
Refd., alkali, dms. .....lb. .1330- .1353
tanks .....lb. .1130- —
Clarified dms. .....lb. .1280- .1300
tanks .....lb. .1080- —
Salad, dms. .....lb. .13¼- .13¾
tanks .....lb. .11¼- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
S. D., dms.....lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks .....lb. .14¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. .....oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. .....lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.85
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms..lb. .1450- .1550
tanks .....lb. .1250- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. .....lb. .1350- .1450
tanks .....lb. .1150- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. ....lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. .....lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil cns., dms. .....lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls .....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. ....lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .812 - .834
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd.....lb. 1.10 - 1.11
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. 1.007 - 1.262
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., works..lb. .87 - .88
Stannous sulfate, dms., works..lb. 1.062 - 1.102
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Staves acre seed, bgs. .....lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb. .16¾- .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. .....lb. .16¼- .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. .....lb. .18½- .21
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 .....gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Boston .....gal. .20 - —
Chicago .....gal. .299 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax.....gal. .199 - —
tankwagon, Newark .....gal. .19 - —
New York .....gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .15 - —
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .037 - .038
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk ....gram. .037 - .038
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E..lb. .92 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works.lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works.....lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works .....lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd, lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots, lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. ...lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. .....oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l..lb. .1453- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1653- —
tanks, bulk, same basis.....lb. .1203- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E, lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns, works..lb. .60 - .63
80-lb. ctns., spot...lb. .65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms. .....kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms...kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. .....kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms. kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms. kilo.24.90 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms..kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms.....kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works..100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works..100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
100 lbs. or more..lb. 6.00 - —
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works, 100 lbs.14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works..100 lbs.16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms..kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. ...kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. .....kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms..kilo.16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots, tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms, kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
NF X, microcrystals, dms....kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
Sulfur, comi., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports..long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton.25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos..long-ton.24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines..100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald..lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works.....lb. .0535- —
tanks, works.....lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works.....ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works .....ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works .....ton.23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works.....ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .12¾- —
Sulfuric acid, consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works .....ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works.....ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret., N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b., vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla..unit-ton. .98 - —

Thanks to the variety of tints of today's paints, she can enjoy toying leisurely with many before making her final selection (as annoying as it is to him).

Your choice in white pigments is involved in her decision

The paint that finally makes up her mind will surely be pigmented with TITANOX®. There are one or more types of TITANOX pigment —rutile, anatase or titanium-calcium—not only for paints, but for anything that needs white pigment . . . paper, rubber, plastics, inks, ceramics, textiles, leather, and building materials, to name some. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; offices and warehouses in principal cities.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
IN CANADA: Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited, Montreal

Sweet Birch Oil—White Precipitate

Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l., works. ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
ord., Calif., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .09½- .12½
tanks, works lb. .07¼- .10
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½ Nom.
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks. lb. .06½- .06¾
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05⅞- .06
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¼- .06⅜
special tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¼- .06¼
sulfonated 25% bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08⅜- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .14¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk. unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tar acid oil, 50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo.36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo.38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo.36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more. works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
USP, white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech., white, cns. lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (straits) lb. 1.02 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo.109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots. kilo.90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. kilo.22.50 -24.00
33% dry, powd., bots. kilo.30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.60
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works. lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices 1c higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trimethylol propane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd, E. lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works. lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .24⅛- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .25⅛- 25¾
tanks, New York lb. .23⅜- .23½
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22¾- .23
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .08¼- —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal ton.120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 14.00 -14.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 13.50 -14.00
whole, tins lb. 14.00 -14.50
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb. lots, lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 14.50 -15.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 14.00 -14.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram.139.00 - —
1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots, an 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.65 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.65 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram.128.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.160.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. 1.33 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. 1.33 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .16 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —

Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .16 - .20
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns. lb. 6.35 - 17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. lb. 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see, Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .29 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .28½- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 - —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms. lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. lb. .18 - —

Yellow Pigments
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb. 7.00 - 22.00
extra, bots. lb. 28.00 - 33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .29¾- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .1460- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St Louis lb. .11 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York. lb. .11½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 4% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .13⅝- —
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13⅝- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .13⅞- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .13⅝- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .45 - .48
NF, powd., dms. lb. .48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .36¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., divd. E. 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. E. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works lb. 14.00 - 15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .48 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .53 - .63
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .30
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs. lb. .62 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½- —

BO-DEE MINERAL STABLE D2

WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Approved for VITAMIN D upon periodic tests

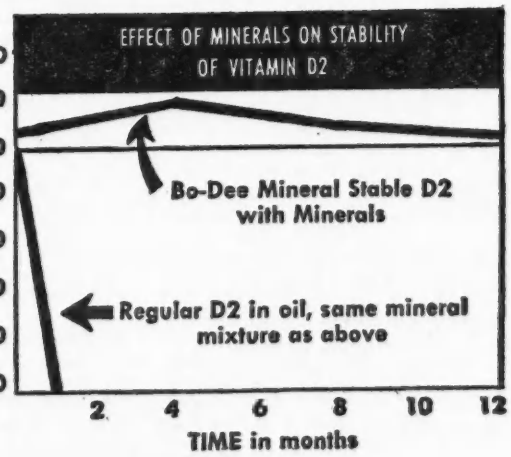
Now APPROVED

For 12 months stability in the presence of these listed minerals by

WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Note: MINERAL STABLE D2 fully present at the end of 12 months. Ordinary D2 practically gone in 30 days.

Ground Limestone	41.23%	Ferrous sulfate	0.50%
Steamed bonemeal	15.00	Copper sulfate	0.15
Tricalcium phosphate	13.00	Manganese sulfate	0.10
Magnesium sulfate	10.00	Cobalt sulfate	0.02
Iodized sodium chloride	20.00%		



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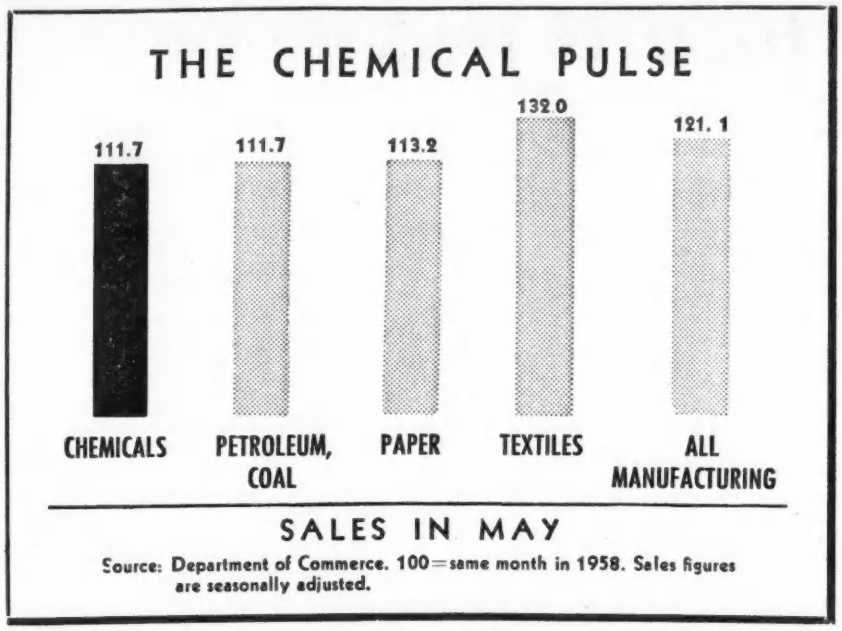

Source: Department of Commerce. 100=same month in 1958. Sales figures are seasonally adjusted.

Visit America

It was something like three months ago that President Eisenhower issued a proclamation setting up 1960 as "Visit USA Year" and made a general appeal to everybody in all circles of public and private activity in this country to invite and urge and assist the peoples of other countries to do such visiting. About a month later, the Secretary of Commerce appointed a committee representing the various segments of commerce and industry to coordinate the official and private activities which would be undertaken in response to the President's appeal. That committee set out a month ago in a campaign to make the visit year a memorable occasion. Little, if any, reporting of its progress has yet been done in the public press.

Because the federal government is a party in the program, there is much inclination to ask whether the President's appeal will inspire the Vice-president, in the course of his visit to the Soviet realm, to give the top boss of that "hierarchy" the invitation for which he has been putting out hints and feelers. If there is any leaning in that direction, it is seriously to be desired that Mr. Nixon become adequately informed on what the several lesser lights who did visit this country told their boss and their people about it.

Setting forth that there is a need for greater emphasis on the international cultural relations of this country, the Department of State has established a bureau to coordinate the activities of government agencies in the educational and other cultural areas of international relations. Exchanges of groups of students and teachers in various lines will be further promoted, with the collaboration of the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the American Field Service Program, under which hundreds of young persons from many countries spend a year in the United States and similar delegations from this country go visiting abroad.

The potentialities of people-to-people programs in international relations are at least as great in areas of business as they are in cultural. Such contacts should be earnestly promoted and practiced by every business group in this country, from company to national association—starting now. It is not necessary to wait until 1960 to invite and attract visitors to events of interest in this country—the Exposition of Chemical Industries, for example, in New York November 30 to December 4. The same goes with respect of going visiting from this country to others, especially in Latin America where people-to-people relations with this country can do a deal of desirable and currently necessary good. A big opportunity is being offered by the International Exhibition of Industry and Commerce scheduled to open September 7 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. There is much significance in the report that the Japanese embassy there has reserved the largest covered area—750 square meters; Poland and Czechoslovakia were said to be next with 500 square meters each, and the last-named had an additional 100 square-meters of open space.

The visit-America business program should not wait for any starting time or have any limit of duration. It should now be under way, and it should keep on going North and South for all time. The reasons to the South should be clear to everybody who reads the daily papers. There is a steadily growing need, for wholly different reasons, that better relations be cultivated through better understanding with Canada. The St. Lawrence seaway is a big and growing factor in that connection. Canadian legislators have been manifesting much concern over reports that US pilots have asked the Department of State to oust Canadian pilots from certain US areas of the Great Lakes. On another aspect, the Canadian-American Committee, sponsored by the US national planning group and the Canadian private planning group, has published timely informative reports on "Wheat Surpluses and Their Impact on Canada-United States Relations" and "Oil and Canada-United States Relations."

Labor-Reform Goals

Congress has run all over the place in its endeavor to bring labor organizations within the purview of criminal laws. For some reason there appears to be a belief in all sorts of federal governmental circles that a special federal law is required to deal with financial shenanigans on the part of union officials in connection with their functioning. Why those offenses cannot be dealt with by way of enforcement of the laws commonly and regularly applied to similar practices in general business operations is a question to which, apparently, nobody in governmental positions is giving any attention. What is the answer?

Of course, it is a more or less generally accepted assumption that organized labor has some sort of statutorial immunity—in such things as monopolistic practices, for example, although the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley act are applied to prevent insistence that everything with which a union member is required to work must be union-made; but there has been no application of any of its provisions to the monopolistic decree that only union members can work in a given shop.

It is argued that, under the ordinary procedures of judiciary practice, it is impossible to get satisfactory testimony against a financially offending labor official. Any expectation that the availability of a special federal law would correct that shortcoming is simple optimistic naivete.

This nation does need some reform in relation to matters of labor. The steel strike has made it quite plain that need is in the federal labor policy. The first need, emphasized more directly by the strike against a grocery store chain in New York than by the steel strike, is for a statutory declaration that no consequence of a private dispute between an employer and employees shall be permitted to deprive the public of any necessary services or supplies. The administration of that law should put in line with the ordinary processes of justice. Mediation and conciliation should be replaced by analytical evaluation and summarily decisive arbitration.

The President did not apply the cooling-off provisions of the Taft-Hartley act to the threatening steel strike in the belief that the required justifying national emergency did not, at least then, exist. Of course, the automotive and other major steel-consuming industries had laid in big inventories in anticipation of the strike—and the determining and defining of a national emergency depend upon the criterion applied by the federal officials. But, the national economy is being and will be badly bent, perhaps beyond the breaking-point, before the steel strike can be ended by conciliation or pressure of public opinion for which organized labor has but little respect.

President Eisenhower was reported to have "vetoed" a proposal by the president of the steelworkers that a special three-man fact-finding board be created, one member being chosen by the industry; one by the union; the third by the supreme court chief justice. The President's action was said to be motivated by a belief that the facts were adequately known. That is most doubtful, in the light of the statements by the two parties made public when the strike was delcared. Assumedly the President felt that the labor relations board knew all that was necessary—for what he did not say. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth should be laid right on the table in full view of everybody by a properly qualified wholly impartial investigating body and decisively dealt with as promptly as possible by a fully authorized judge, referee, or arbitrator—his entitlement is of practically no matter in any respect. His ability and especially his authority are all that count.

Because fact-finding is one of its major purposes, there is some encouraging promise in the newly announced program of the Secretary of Labor with relation to the steel strike.

Washington Talks It Over

Salk Case Decision Makes It Easier for the Government to Snoop Into a Company's Private Life And Now the Chemical Industry Expects There Will Be More Antitrust Prying on the Way.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Drug and chemical industry antitrust lawyers are burning the midnight oil, endeavoring to determine all the implications contained in the recent decision of federel judge Philip Forman of the US District Court for the District of New Jersey in the government's Salk polio vaccine price-fixing case.

From all indications, the decision marks a new milestone in antitrust court procedures that can spell great trouble for industry.

The issues in this particular phase of the polio vaccine case was whether the rules of court procedure relating to the issuance of subpoenas could be used to require the companies to produce all their memoranda, data, records, etc., that in any way figured in the final decision of the officers of the companies in determining the price to be charged for the vaccine.

Judge Forman ruled for the government on the issue and set a precedent that, if not overturned on appeal to the higher courts, may greatly widen the government's field of search for evidence of price fixing. The decision is said to broaden greatly the meaning of the rules of the court on which subpoenas duces tecum may be issued.

Heretofore, interpretations of federal rule of criminal procedure 17(c), around which the issue revolved, have related to rights of defendants to compel documents by the government.

That costs are only one factor in determining the ultimate price of a product were not disputed by either the government or the court. Such other important factors as homogeneity of product, estimated period of obsolescence, knowledge of competitors' prices, number of producers, desired rate of return on capital investment and the law of supply and demand, all figure into the final decision.

But the court refused to accept this as reason for denying these records to the government. The fact that costs will differ between the five producers involved would be helpful to the jury in evaluating the total evidence of price fixing, said the court. Also, said the government, and the court agreed, its case will be one of circumstantial evidence and it must show disparate costs in order to eliminate the reasonable hypothesis of innocence that uniform prices were the result of uniform costs.

Heavy Chemicals

Business is slowing down. The steel strike has eroded a small piece of the market, something like five to ten percent of demand for the big-volume items, but taken together with plant shutdowns for vacation and normal summer doldrums, the result is a much slower pace than was seen only a couple of weeks ago. The nonferrous metals, however, provide a few exceptions. For at 4,124 tons, lead sales for the week were at a respectable level, and aluminum sales continued brisk

What's happening to aluminum right now follows the pattern that prevailed in steel buying prior to the shutdown. Consumers expect either a strike or higher prices, the more pessimistic of them girding for both. Thus hedge buying precedes apace. May's record sales of aluminum, however, which are reported below, took place at a time when the strike was too distant to have any affect on the market, proving the basic soundness of demand.

Consumers may expect higher prices of aluminum, but producers adamantly do not. At least that's the impression gleaned from last Thursday's request by the Big Three that the Union accept a one-year freeze on wages together with elimination of the cost-of-living escalation clause now in their contract. This was in reply to the Union's demand for a 15 cent per hour wage increase. Given such a gap between the two bargaining positions, a strike come July 31 looms as almost a sure bet, trade sources say.

Mercury was easier last week and declined $1 per flask toward the close. Lead and zinc were steady throughout, while tin fluctuated narrowly to close unchanged. Incidentally, the previous week's reductions in copper chemicals have become industrywide.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended July 18, at 92.0 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 72.9 percent for the previous week, and 86.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Mercury, $1 per flk.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 25, 1958
107.30	107.32	107.35	104.59

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified acids in tons:

	May	April
Hydrochloric	88,185	82,660
Nitric	261,689	268,141
Phosphoric	163,607	168,177
Sulfuric (gross)	1,578,581	1,595,879

Hydrofluoric—The steel strike has temporarily wiped out about seven percent of the market, but other outlets for hydrochloric are far from inactive at present despite plant shutdowns in some areas. On the price front nothing is pending. Production of the acid has been geared to accommodate the present market.

Nitric — The steel strike is breathing down the neck of all chemicals, but to date the effect has not been merely minor. Unless it is settled in a matter of a few weeks, acid demand is expected to slip sharply. Fertilizer demand has dried up for the season, but since fertilizer makers supply most of their own needs, this has not affected the market.

Sulfuric—This acid is in the same position as the others. It is meeting fair to good demand at present, but the trade is worried about what a long steel strike would do to demand.

Bases and Salts

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified chemicals in tons:

	May	April
Calcium carbide	82,455	80,871
Caustic soda, all processes	402,245	375,887
Chlorine gas	367,443	341,549
Soda ash, syn.	434,628	404,504
Nat.	63,949	59,814

Caustic Soda—A fair degree of hand-to-mouth demand was present last week, but the market had apparently cooled off from the pace of earlier weeks, the steel strike combining with Summer doldrums to wipe out much of the forward buying.

Copper Carbonate—As previously reported here, copper's decline has been reflected by a ¾c. trimming of carbonate. The material is now quoted at 34.05c. per pound in carlots and 35.60c. for smaller shipments, usual basis.

Copper Chloride—Prices were steady last week at the reduced levels posted July 14. Anhydrous met fair demand at a range of 44c. to 44½c. per pound, reflecting the ¾c. trimming.

Copper Sulfate—In line with the reductions made July 14, CP material now lists at 18.85c. per pound, and crystalline at 11.95c. in carlots and 11.95 to 14.95 in smaller shipments, depending upon quantity.

Monohydrated copper sulfate, 35 percent, is available at $22.50 per hundred pounds in carlots and $23.50 in smaller quantities, and tribasic at 27.35c. in carloads and 28.35c. to 31.25c. in smaller quantities.

Lime—Movement of lime through the open market reached 853,513 short tons in May, a further increase over the April total of 848,597 tons reported in this space last week, reflecting the continued high level of activity in steel operations. According to Bureau of Mines data, the total for last May was only 619,594 tons, comprising 456,247 tons of quicklime and 163,347 tons of hydrated. The total for this May included 673,160 tons of quicklime and 180,353 of hydrated, and for April, 661,197 and 187,400 tons, respectively.

The gain was chalked up entirely in refractory lime, all other end uses declining, with 226,823 tons moved to that quarter as against only 192,487 in April. Agricultural use declined seasonally to 23,693 tons from the previous 29,730, while construction use was about unchanged at 101,918 tons as against a previous 102,478 tons. Chemical usage declined to 501,079 tons from 523,902 in April.

With a steel strike on and plant shutdowns for vacation occurring in the chemical trade, lime movement is reported to be far on the slow side at present. Prices are steady however at prevailing levels and output has been adjusted to the current market.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—The industry shipped 131,609,000 net pounds of pig and ingot in May as compared with 128,295,000 in April and only 62,557,000 a year earlier. The May figure, supplied by the Census Bureau, was arrived at by subtracting 141,831,000 pounds of receipts from gross shipments of 273,440,000 pounds.

Aluminum mill products totaled 320,101,000 pounds, net, as compared with 294,916,000 pounds the month before and 218,109,000 pounds in May of last year.

Aluminum makers last week echoed the stiff stand taken by steel makers in rejecting the union's wage demands. This increased the probability, which was already a strong one, that aluminum output will halt with the tremination of wage contracts at the end of this month.

The Big Three have offered the union a one-year freeze on wages and have asked it to give up the cost of living escalation formula. The workers, on the other hand, have demanded a 15c. per hour wage increase. The gap between these propositions is a broad one, observers say, and both sides will have to soften considerably if a compromise is to be reached. Sources in the trade doubt that this could occur before the deadline.

Copper—The price declines of several weeks ago, which culminated in a 1½c. drop in producers' listings, must have been the result of a trend to looseness in world supply. For since then several major producers have announced that they were cutting output. The major African trust reported last week that it would cut production to ten percent less than the first half of 1959 rate, a cut just about equal to that first announced by an American producer. And late in the week there

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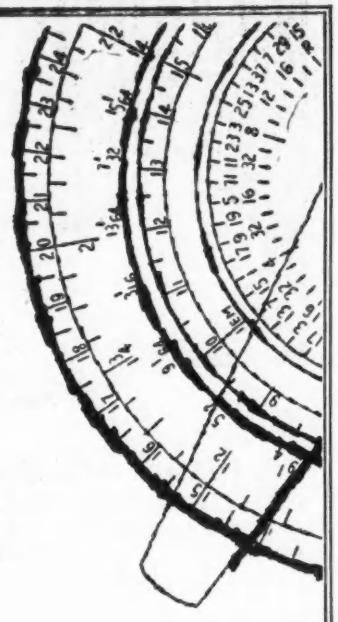

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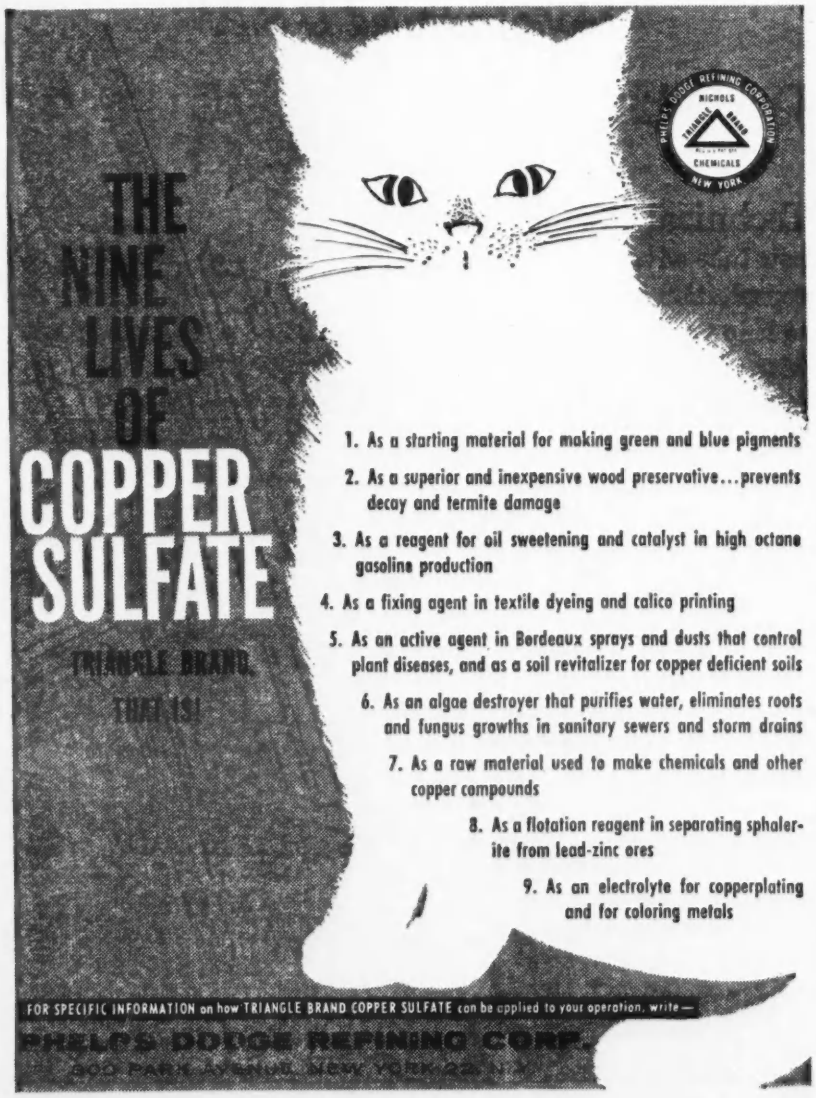
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Heavy Chemicals

were unconfirmed reports that a British company was planning similar cuts.

Stocks of copper-base scrap were tabbed at 124,000 tons on April 30 as against 116,900 a month earlier, according to the Bureau of Mines. Prices for No. 1 and No. 2 scrap opened at 27c. and 25c. per pound respectively and closed lower. Composition solids opened at 20½c. and fell to 18c. before the close. Price of No. 115 ingot declined similarly, from 32¼c. to 30¼c.

Scrap consumption was about evenly divided among the three classes of users during the year, smelters taking 351,000 tons, producers 326,000 and brass mills 24,000. Metal recovery by the three groups amounted to 298,000, 210,000 and 319,000 tons, respectively. All these totals were lower than in the previous year, the Bureau said.

Lead—Price was steady and unchanged at 12c. per pound, New York, against moderate sales of 4,124 tons. London was slightly stronger last week but not enough so to affect this market. Supply here was in good balance.

Magnesium—Net shipments of mill products totaled 1,644,000 pounds in May as against the previous month's 2,089,000 pounds, and 1,443,000 in May of last year, according to report of the Census Bureau.

Mercury—Price was $1 easier last week, closing at a range of $236 to $238 per flask, minimum ten flasks. Tone of market was dull and without feature.

Platinum—The long standing price range of $76 to $80 per ounce was maintained against seasonable demand. Most business took place at $77.

Silver—Bullion has been long unchanged at 91⅜c. per troy ounce. Seasonally fair demand was encountered.

Tin—Market fluctuated narrowly, closing at $1.02 per pound, spot.

Tin consumption in the United States was off four percent in May, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines. A total of 7,415 long tons, consisting of 4,955 tons of primary pig tin and 2,460 of secondary and imported tin-base alloys, were consumed, as against April's 7,755 long tons, consisting of 4,880 tons of primary and 2,875 of secondary and imported.

Brass mills used 140 long tons of tin, unchanged from April, while stocks at mills increased 25 tons to total 140 tons at the end of the month. Total domestic tin stocks decreased from 36,200 on May 1 to 35,000 tons at the close, while industrial stocks decreased 750 tons to total 20,950 during the period. At the close of the month 2,040 tons of metal were afloat, a decrease of 425 tons from a month earlier.

Titanium — Output of mill products totaled 753,576 pounds in May, consisting of 224,086 pounds of sheet, plate and strip; 351,243 pounds of forging and extrusion billet and 178,247 of rod, bar and wire. This represents a sharp seasonal decline from April's total of 795,222 tons, consisting respectively, of 212,690 tons, 415,925 tons and 166,607 tons.

The month's output of titanium ingot, according to the Census Bureau, came to 1,597,727 pounds, as compared wtih 1,454,431 in April. Domestic consumption increased to 1,640,966 pounds from a previous 1,485,513 pounds, the Bureau noted.

The cumulative total on mill products for the first four months of the year stands at 3,217,835 pounds as against a slim 2,157,198 pounds for the corresponding period of last year.

Tungsten—Domestic consumption of tungsten concentrate increased eight percent in March, as reported by the Bureau of Mines. Quarterly consumption ran 43 percent above the corresponding period of last year, it was noted, and since imports declined 52 percent during the period, domestic producers achieved a record increase in sales.

March consumption was tallied at 944,000 pounds of contained tungsten as against the previous month's 973,000 pounds. Stocks closed the month at 4,394,000 pounds, down from February's 4,608,000 pounds.

Output of tungsten products during the month advanced to total 699,000 pounds from a previous 643,000, while shipments increased to 872,000 from 643,000. Stocks of products closed the month at 2,218,000 pounds, up from 2,149,000 on February 28.

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Cyanamid Gets Set to Expand Overseas

—Continued from page 5

of international expansion which envisages an increase of nearly $13 million in Cyanamid's investment in international operations by the end of 1960.

Speaking of the expansion program, S. C. Moody, director general of Cyanamid International, said:

"This expansion program reflects our confidence in the stability and long-range growth potential of the world market—and our conviction that future growth lies in manufacture within local markets rather than by export from the US."

The program calls for the acquisition or construction by Cyanamid and its affiliates of nine manufacturing facilities for the production of pharmaceuticals, specialty chemicals and "Formica" laminated plastics in seven countries.

The total capital commitment is approximately $13 million, Mr. Moody said.

The new subsidiary is to be formed through the purchase of certain assets of Azienda Laboratori Farmaceutici, SpA (Alfar), including an operating pharmaceutical plant in Catania, Sicily. Total investment involved in Cyanamid Italia, SpA, is approximately $4,800,000.

In addition to the production of a wide range of pharmaceuticals, it is expected that Cyanamid Italia will also enter the chemical specialty and perhaps other fields.

Seventy percent of the capital stock of Cyanamid Italia will be held by Cyanamid and 30 percent by Dr. Franco Gorgone, presently managing director of Alfar, which has been distributor and later licensee for Cyanamid's Lederle Laboratories Division since 1948. Dr. Gorgone will be managing director of the new subsidiary, with headquarters in Catania.

"Under the leadership of Dr. Gorgone, Alfar has become an important factor in the Italian pharmaceutical industry, which is one of the largest among the countries of western Europe," Mr. Moody said. "The creation of Cyanamid Italia will provide a much closer tie between the two countries and will enable the Italian organization to draw upon the results of the $25 million a year research program carried out by the parent company."

Mr. Moody emphasized that should Cyanamid Italia enter the chemical specialty field, it would be chiefly in the manufacture of products which are patent-protected. "It would be wasteful and costly to try to manufacture any other products which are already being produced by the European chemical industries," he declared.

Start-up date for the new subsidiary is expected to be October 1. In a statement issued in New York, Dr. Gorgone declared that Cyanamid Italia can be expected to make a substantial contribution to the industrial development of southern Italy through the production of a wider variety of products, increased demands for raw materials, and the creation of new jobs.

Waverly Chemical Appoints

Dr. Albert H. Cooper has been appointed director of research and development for Waverly Chemical Company, Mamaroneck, N.Y. Previously he was manager of the engineering research and development department of Davison Chemical Company.

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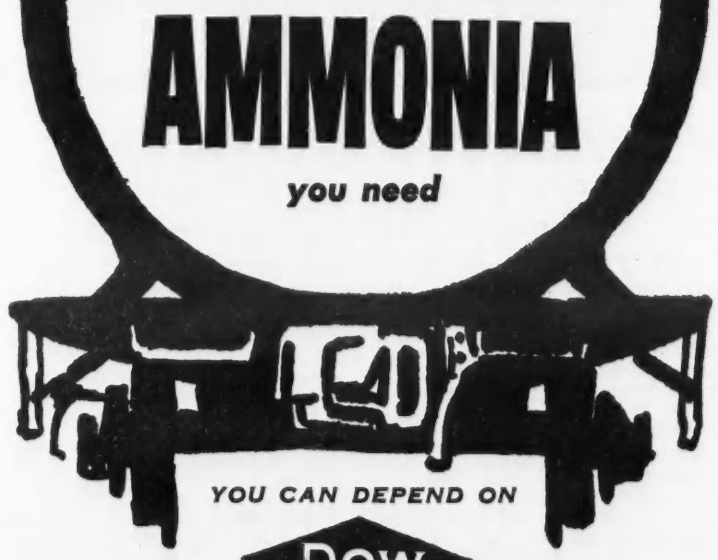

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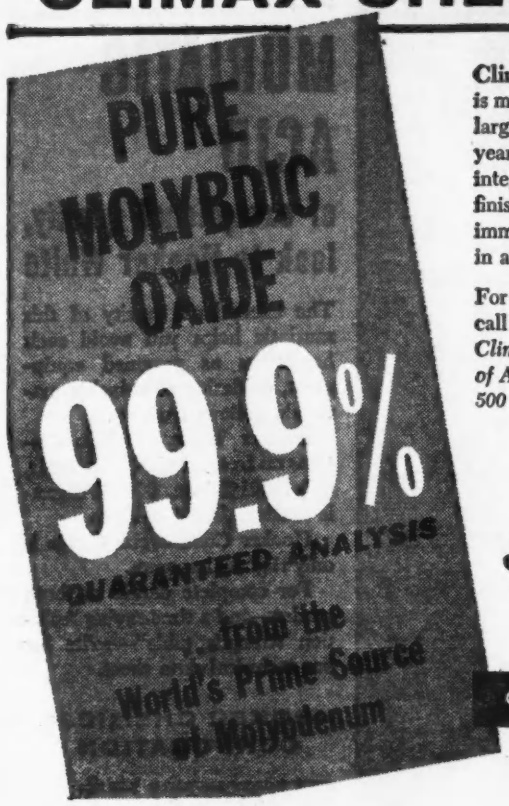

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MOVE UP GOODRICH LADDER: William H. Heinlen (left) appointed marketing manager for the international department of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, a division of B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio. He had been acting manager of international sales for the company. Edward G. Schwaegerle (right) appointed manager of synthetic resin development at the Avon Lake (Ohio) Development Center of Goodrich Chemical. He had previously been development supervisor in charge of vinyl resin development.

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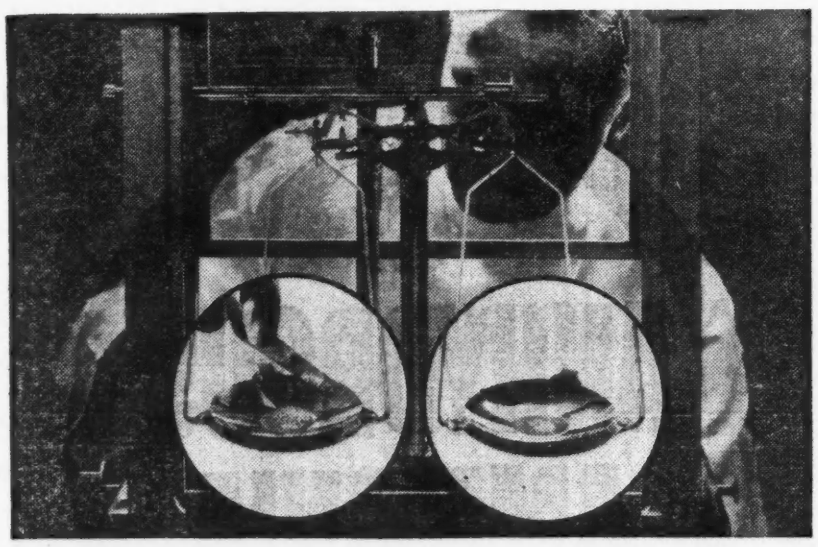

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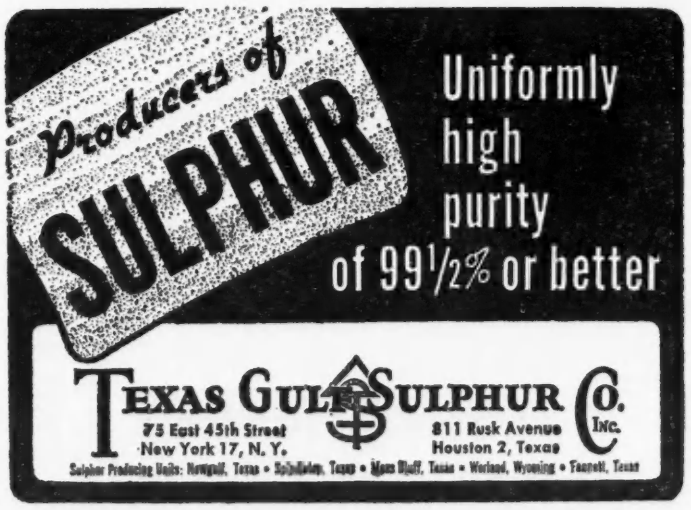
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Agricultural Chemicals

The market was quiet after a $2.50 per ton advance in ammonium nitrate-limestone, calcium ammonium nitrate, and sodium nitrate two weeks ago. Bulk price on these materials was set at $44 per ton, f.o.b., works. Supply of nitrogen materials has shown steady improvement in the midwest. Production rates were being maintained at high levels in order to rebuild inventories. A drying up of East German potash is expected to benefit other trade sources. Importers are making shipments in July and August for fertilizer manufacturers' fall needs, and report a good improvement in orders.

Herbicides and grass killers were moving in good volume. A well sustained demand seems to be felt throughout the trade, although producers point out that refill orders could take a substantial additional amount of material depending on weather conditions during the next two months. Demand for DDT has leveled off somewhat, but sources say that should the usual demand come through in the next two weeks, the market will tighten again. There is no reason to believe that GSA will not come in for approximately 40-45 million pounds of material this fall as was the case last year. A sustained domestic demand plus the vigorous export market keeps DDT producers optimistic for the moment.

Government estimates indicate that the 1959 total crop production will be second only to last year's record year. The index of crop output is expected to be in the order of 113 as against 118 last year and the previous record of 106 in 1957, 1956, and 1948. A 20 percent reduction in the wheat crop is partially responsible for the reduction in crop output this year compared with 1958. However, a substantial increase in cotton production is indicated as acreage planted is up 28 percent from last year when the soil bank idled five million acres of cotton land.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 25, 1958
111.14	111.14	111.21	109.79

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia—The supply situation in the midwest has continued to show steady improvement, according to producer reports. Stocks in the northeast and middle Atlantic States is considered quite adequate for current trade requirements. A heavy demand from the agricultural chemicals outlet during the past season was reflected in firm prices on ammonia for industrial uses. Prospects for the coming season in both these market areas are brighter than they have been in recent years, it was said.

Animal Proteins—The market for natural organics continued slow, according to trade reports of last week. Blood and tankage were steady under moderate demand. Castor pomace was unchanged with prices merely nominal at $35 per ton, as stocks have been unavailable for many weeks. Bone and hoofmeal markets were dull and featureless. Fishscrap and meal were quiet after $2 and $1 per ton reductions reported two weeks ago. Sources here have reported a good catch recorded in the Gulf area.

ANL—Along with sodium nitrate and calcium ammonium nitrate, this material was raised $2.50 per ton two weeks ago. Under new schedules, the price is $44 per ton for ANL in bulk, and $48 for bagged material, carload lots. Prices are f.o.b., works.

The market has continued to thrive, although demand has fallen off from the vigorous pace of early this spring. Sources said that inventories were being rebuilt to a comfortable level.

Nitrogen Solutions—Trade sources reported good demand for nitrogen solutions considering the time of year. Current price is $120 per ton and will be maintained through the third quarter. Fourth quarter price this year will be $124 per ton, and an advance of $4 will bring quotations up to $128 per ton on January 1.

Potash—Regardless of record low level prices and dwindling profit margins of recent seasons, sources can see nothing in the current market that would indicate a higher price. Schedules for the new season, at any rate, are set at last year's levels.

A drying up of East German imports is expected to benefit other sources. In other quarters, importers say they are making shipments in July and August for fertilizer manufacturers' fall needs. Although this buying is of small volume compared to heavy spring requirements, it does serve to take some of the slack out of the market, it was said.

A report of the American Potash Institute notes that despite research developments indicating a high potash requirement for many legume crops, rates of application to such crops remains generaly quite low in the East as a whole. During a growing season, a 4.5 ton alfalfa crop will remove approximately 200 pounds of K_2O. In addition, still further amounts of potash are needed for root and crown growth. It is estimated that 200 pounds or more of K_2O are needed to keep alfalfa stands highly productive in successive years.

It is generally agreed, the report states, that frequent smaller applications of potash to forages is better than large infrequent applications. Thus, large applications before seeding without subsequent annual treatments fail to give as good results as the same total amount of potash applied annually.

Sodium Nitrate—Producers recorded a $2.50 per ton boost in the price of sodium nitrate two weeks ago. Under current schedules, sodium nitrate in bulk, domestic and import, lists at $44 per ton and $48 per ton packed in paper bags. Prices are f.o.b., works and all principal Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Currently, the market was quiet, sources said. The new prices in effect are still $1.75 per ton below schedules in effect last year at this time on carload, bagged sodium nitrate.

Superphosphate—Producers have continued to rebuild inventories as current trading remains slow. Prices are firm at unchanged quotations. Operating rates have continued high as a result of a heavy spring demand which served to deplete producers' available stocks. Both production and shipments are up substantially over last year's levels, sources say.

According to a TVA report, the cause of liquid fertilizers has been helped along by the substitution of superphosphoric acid for orthophosphoric acid to increase the solubility of raw materials. The report points out that further increases in solubility may be obtained by using potassium hydroxide in place of potassium chloride.

Pesticides

Basic herbicides and grass killers are moving in good volume and a well sustained demand seems to be generally felt throughout the industry. Producers do point out that the peak shipping season is past, but agree that order refills may take a substantial additional quantity of material, depending on the buidup of insect populations. Domestic demand for DDT has leveled off momentarily. An upturn is expected within the next two weeks, which would tighten the market, it was said. A continued heavy export demand was expected as sources report they see no reason why GSA will not come in for another 40-45 million pounds of 75% wettable powder sometime this fall.

2,4-D—The market was steady and unchanged from previous report. However, sources say that amine salts of 2,4-D have continued under competitive pressure.

DDT—Demand has slowed somewhat after a flurry at the beginning of the month. However, sources say that if the usual demand materializes in the next two weeks, supply will tighten. Trade report is that GSA will again come in for 40-45 million pounds of DDT for export. This, on top of a sustained domestic demand, has tended to keep price structure firm in this market.

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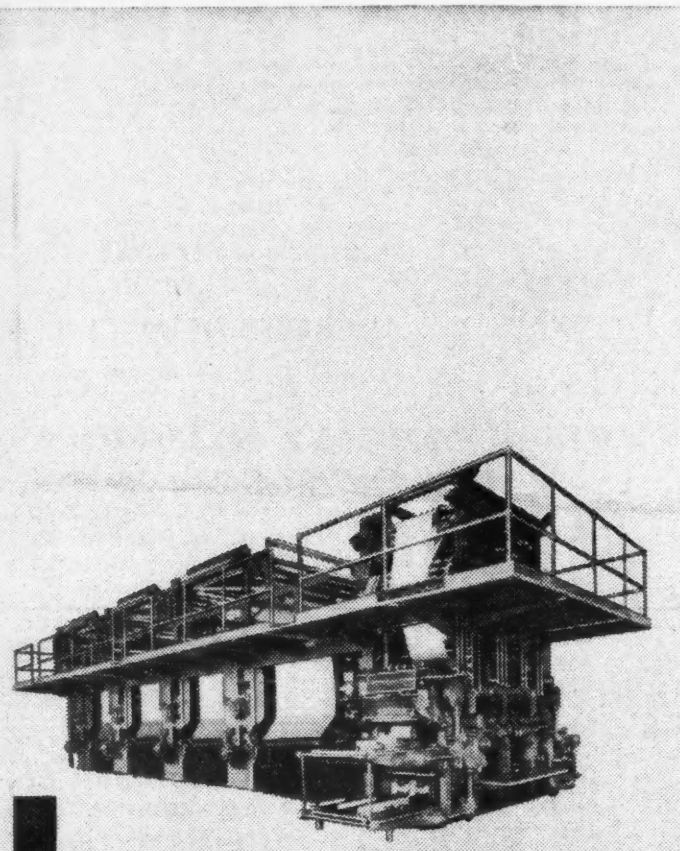

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Petroleum Derivatives

The steel strike continues to overshadow everything else on the market scene. Producers and dealers for the most part have given up all hope of an early settlement. Their problem now is to accurately guess just how long the walk-out will last. In some quarters, the present fight is looked upon as a struggle to the death. However, other observers—and the weight of the market spectators sit in this corner—feel that the government will gauge the public interest correctly and put an end to the problem before it reaches really destructive proportions.

Conditions in the market itself continue pretty much unchanged. The big picture in benzene remains one of oversupply, but an immediate short supply development in the Houston area has brought on a sale by one producer of a tankcar of benzene for 33 cents per gallon. Toluene remains relaxed as ever. Non-industrial sales of material going into paint—particularly in the construction industry — has made for healthy seasonal sales, one producer says. Also, cleaners naphtha has been doing pretty well on the open market. LPG's, edging deeper and deeper into the chemical field, are showing less dependence on the seasonal factor.

The July crude oil allowable for Texas—2,700,164 barrels a day for nine production days—has been ordered continued through August by the Texas Railroad Commission. According to the commission, nine of the twelve major producing companies recommended the action, as did independents. Stocks of Texas crude on July 4, it was pointed out, were 117,309,000 barrels. This was an increase of 3,275,000 barrels since June 6. Stocks of crude oil and petroleum products in the US were more than 70 million barrels above the desired level, the commission said.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—In a number of respects, the position of petroleum benzene producers is very strong at present. What with the steel strike cutting off output of competitive material (though stockpiles of both varieties of benzene are a lot higher than might be desired) and producers saying there's a tight supply situation in the southwest, a certain strength is reported that hasn't been seen in some time. All concerned seem agreed, however, that the situation is at best a temporary one. Though one producer claims his price in the Houston area is permanently advanced to 33 cents per gallon, the big brass in the market say their price stands at the previous level. At the same time, they concede a tight situation in the Houston area but call it temporary and of no lasting significance.

Xylene—The anti-'substitute' movement seems as strong in this area of the market as it is in toluene. Producers of xylene are just as emphatic as toluene men in suggesting that something may be done to right the market situation by some time this fall. However, just what will be done seems a little vague. The 'substitute' development is an outgrowth, of course, of the very easy market condition that has prevailed for some time. Producers suggest that while the market still isn't in particularly good health, the 'substitute' approach is totally unrealistic.

LPG's

Butane—Production of this LPG during the last two weeks of June was tallied at 73,571,000 gallons, according to the API's bi-monthly report. Production during the two weeks previous had been up to 83,655,000 gallons, while output a year before, during the last two weeks of June, had come to 76,018,000 gallons.

Inventories of butane at plants, terminals and underground, the report points out, came to 224,708,000 gallons on June 30 as compared to the 231,664,000 gallons on hand on June 15 and the 259,750,000 gallons in storage at the end of June, 1958.

Ethane-Ethylene — Production of this material during the last two weeks in June amounted to 20,020,000 gallons, according to the American Petroleum Institute. This figure is a bit higher than 18,803,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of the month. Inventories of ethane-ethylene on June 30 were 913,000 gallons, the same figure as applied on June 15.

Propane—Production of this LPG during the last two weeks of June was 146,224,000 gallons, according to the bi-monthly report of the American Petroleum Institute. This figure is higher than the 139,633,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of the month and is also higher than the 142,483,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks in June, 1958.

Inventories of propane in plants, terminals and underground, according to the API report, came to 558,635,000 gallons at the end of June, while they had stood at 508,655,000 gallons in the middle of the month and had been a mere 336,877,000 gallons at the end of June a year ago.

Waxes, Mineral

Nothing new for either materials in this market. In Washington a little trouble seemed to be brewing with petroleum waxes under investigation by the government. Studies made by PHS researchers showed a carcinogen in one wax used in wax coated milk containers studied and suspicion of a cancer producing agent in three other waxes, though it could not be identified. The government does feel that the findings are final and says no indication of a health hazard have been found. However, further research is going on so that the situation can be thoroughly studied.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended July 10 indicate a decrease in crude, product on and an increase in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,802,000 barrels, a decrease of 112,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,836,000 barrels were 100,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 229,000 barrels above the week ended July 11, 1958.

Crude production in Saudi Arabia during June totaled 32,545,361 barrels, or an average of 1,084,845 barrels per calendar day, according to a report. This compares with 28,539,385 barrels, or an average of 951,313 barrels per calendar day, during the corresponding month last year.

Crude processed during June amounted to 5,972,546 barrels, an average of 199,085 barrels per calender day, as compared with 4,028,662 barrels, an average of 134,289 barrels per calendar day, as compared with sponding month last year.

Total production of crude oil during the first six months of 1959 was 194,347,006 barrels, an average of 1,073,740 barrels per calendar day. This compares with a total of 179,427,860 barrels, an average of 991,314 barrels per calendar day, during the corresponding period last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 25, 1958
103.04	103.04	103.04	101.45

For Current Prices see page **9**

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 11 totaled 270,288,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 273,145,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,857,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,650,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,207,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

DuPont Stockholders Happy at Changing Odds

—*Continued from page 5*

thus amended, it would provide some assurance that "the affairs of one corporation would not be run with an eye toward competitive advantage for that other concern in which the high financial stake is held."

Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of duPont sharply criticized the Bicks proposal, however. He argued that Mr. Bicks was endeavoring to improve the department's position before the Chicago district court where the final decree in the antitrust case is being considered by having the tax law framed in a way the department wants the decree to be.

He also questioned the department's contention that the two duPont holding companies, Delaware Realty and Christiana Corporation, would wind-up with 8 percent of the GM stock if the amount allowable to these two companies under the divestitute plan were not turned over to a trustee and sold.

Would Aid In Enforcement

Mr. Bicks told the committee that the Department of Jusitce favors the legislation with the changes he proposed because it would aid the department in the enforcement of the antitrust laws. He saw no reason why some compromise of the issues still remaining in the bill could not be effected in the conferences with the committee.

Similarly, David Lindsay, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, said that he thought the staffs of the department and the committee could work out a satisfactory solution of the problems the legislation presented. He added his department's endorsement of the legislation since the Justice department felt that legislation along this line would help enforcement of the antitrust laws.

Although the duPont stockhoders would be the immediate beneficiaries of the Simpson bill, Mr. Greenewalt emphasized to the committee that the bill was not limited solely to this situation but has general application that would benefit stockholders in any corporation similarly situated. The aim of the legislation, he pointed out, is to prevent imposition of a harsh, inequitable, and unnecessary penalty upon hundreds of thousands of innocent stockholders of corporations involved in antitrust cases.

Delhi Taylor On Stream With A New Solvent Unit

Delhi Taylor Oil Corporation, Dallas, Tex., has just completed construction of a 2,500 barrel-per-day solvent plant. According to the firm, the new unit will be used at first to produce the heavy aromatic solvents Nos. 100 and 150, aliphatic solvents Nos. 240 and 250 and other specialty solvents.

When storage and handling facilities for additional products have been completed the company will also use the new unit to expand its solvent line.

Lakeside Labs Marketing A New Inhibitor Drug

A new drug said to be effective both in treating mental depressions and those associated with certain chronic diseases is being marketed by Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.

Called "Catron," the drug belongs to a group of agents known as monamine oxidase inhibitors which operate by inhibiting enzymes in the body that destroy neurohormones such as serotonin and norepinephrine.

Mine Contracts Executed

The Office of Minerals Exploration executed seven new contracts for federal assistance in financing minerals exploration during June involving five separate minerals—lead, zinc, copper, mercury, and mica. The total estimated cost of the seven contracts is $172,126, with maximum government participation of 50 percent or $86,063.

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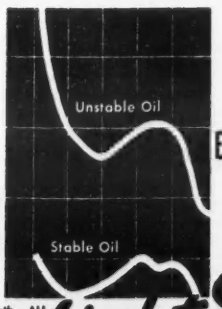

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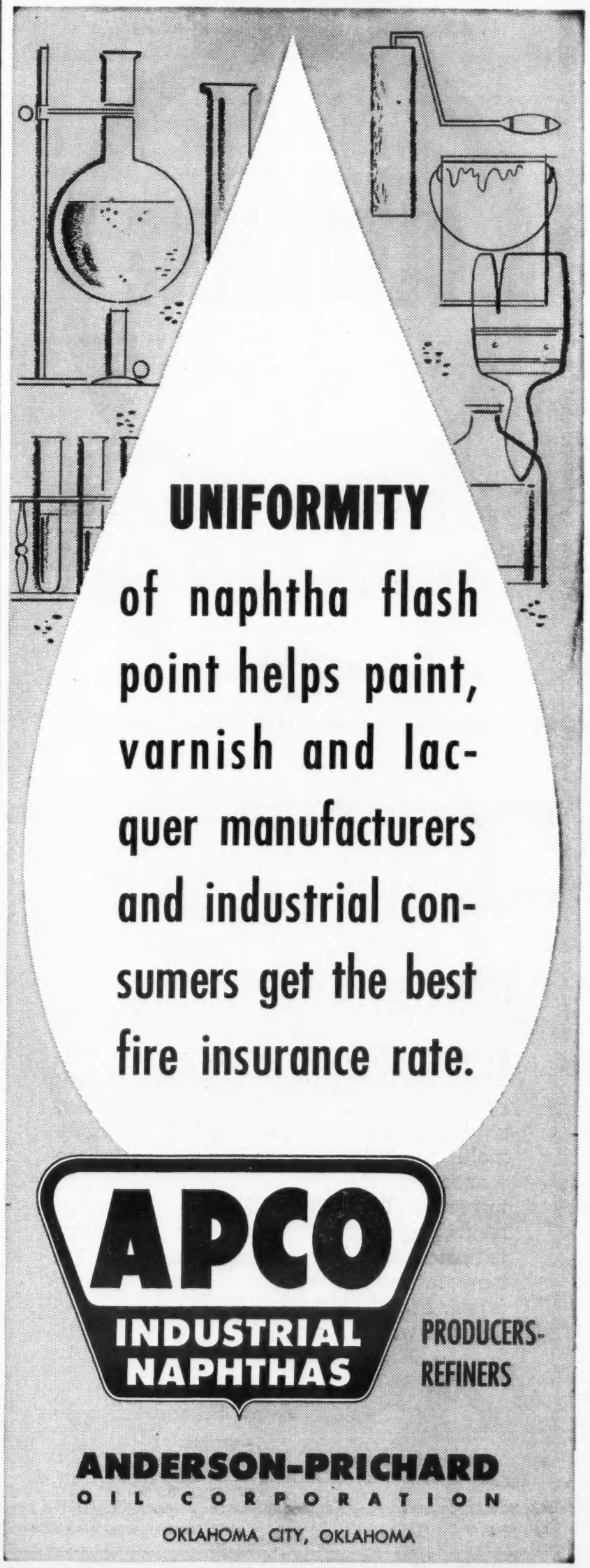
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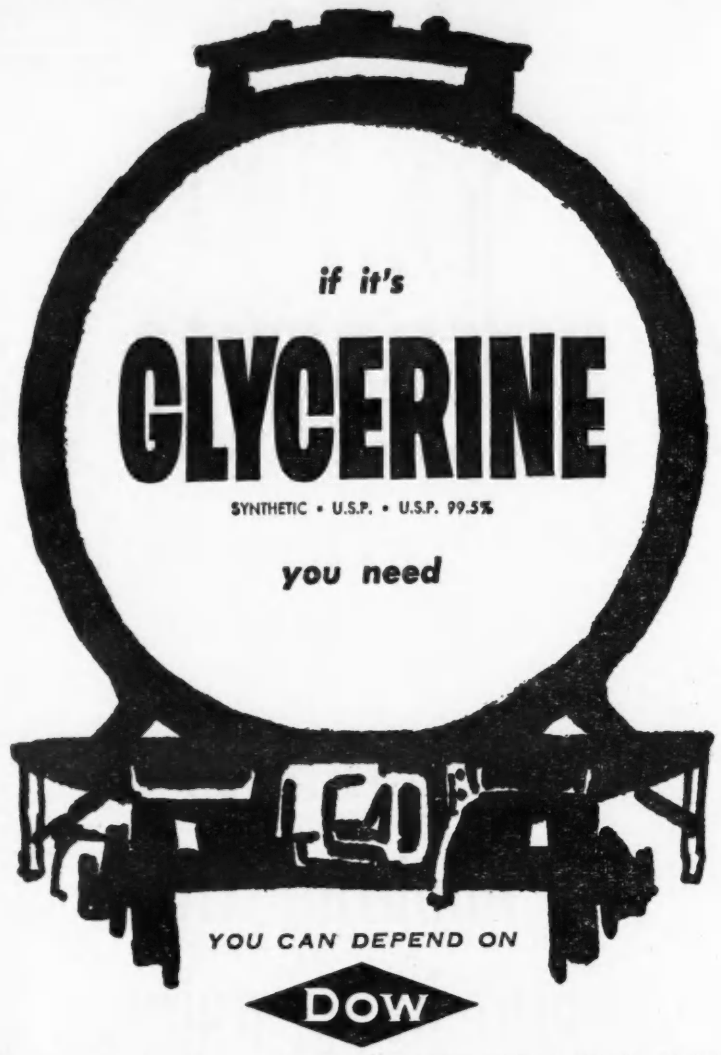

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Aliphatic Organics

With much of industry out on vacation (or strike-bound), demand for organic chemicals has naturally begun to taper off in typical July fashion. Not all materials are equally effected by this slowdown, of course. For instance, the market for 2-ethylhexanol is exceptionally strong, but unfortunately supplies are very, very tight as many users of the alcohol know only too well. So acute is this shortage, in fact, that one producer, reportedly, has already committed fourth quarter production. Large volume demand for DOA and DOP, plasticizers based on the alcohol, is one of the reasons for the ethylhexanol shortage, it's thought.

Only item of news to come to the attention of this department in recent weeks was the report that a leading chemical firm will start selling its new thermoplastic, called "Delrin" acetal resin, late this summer. Production of the new plastic will get underway in August or early September at an estimated 12 million pounds per year plant.

Extensive end-use testing conducted by the developer and later by potential users and processors has shown the plastic suitable for a diverse list of applications in such areas as packaging, automotive, appliances, machinery, plumbing and hardware.

Initially, "Delrin" will be priced at 95 cents per pound in truckload quantities which is considerably higher than prices of competitive materials. But the plastic's built-in features may offset its high cost. It's said, for example, that "Delrin" goes further than zinc, brass and aluminum on a pound for pound basis and requires little if any finishing after leaving the mold. Another decided advantage is that it is 80 percent lighter than zinc, and 20 percent lighter than aluminum, while at the same time possessing strength properties approaching the non-ferrous metals.

There isn't much of obvious interest to chemical men at the USSR Exhibition of Achievements in Science, Technology and Culture, currently in progress at the New York Coliseum. The Soviets have a huge, scale model of a modern synthetic rubber plant—you're told, incidentally, that synthetic rubber is the creation of Russian scientific ingenuity—and samples of commercially available plastics like polyethylene. However, the guidebook of the exhibit makes up for the lack of displays. This tells you that the Soviet Union of today ranks second in the world in volume of chemical production and that the seven year plan "envisages a nearly three-fold increase in gross output of the chemicals industry."

But scarcer than chemical displays at the Soviet fair are Soviets.

Acetone—Although shutdown of plants in certain consuming industries is curtailing requirements, overall sales volume has been well sustained this month, sources reported last week. Also indicated was that supplies were fully adequate and prices firm, after some instability this winter.

n-Butyl Alcohol—Trade sources report that demand for n-butyl alcohol has been exceptionally good, and it is to this factor that they attribute the recent (July 1) ½c. per pound price increase.

European markets are also said to be displaying a great deal of strength both demand and price-wise. In fact, it's thought that certain overseas buyers are paying the equivalent of domestic list prices when they can get hold of some material. Strong demand here apparently is seeing less and less normal butanol going into export.

Carbon Tetrachloride—With one exception, producers report a brisk sales pace. The hold-out: a firm whose carbon tet production facilities were shuttered June 21 by a workers' walkout called by the UMW. Consequently, and ironically enough, the strike-bound firm is contributing to the good business reported by others in this segment of the trade.

The increasing acceptance of aerosols—even perfumes packaged this way are supposedly attracting the ladies' fancy—has provided a steadily expanding market for carbon tet which gets into aerosol propellents. It has more than offset losses inflicted in other departments, notably cleaning and fire extinguishers, and by adverse publicity concerning the chemical's toxicity, sources say. Additionally, refrigerants, another of carbon tet's end-uses, are said to have a very promising future and developments in this area are expected within the next few years that should increase carbon tet consumption appreciably.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 25, 1958
130.55	130.55	130.49	130.55

For Current Prices see page 9

Ethyl Alcohol—Requirements from a long, diverse list of end-users are running into overall good volume but a slackening in interest is noted in some instances, sources reported last week. Decline in sales was mostly on the industrial side—chemical manufacture, for example—as is usual this time of year.

Stocks of industrial alcohol at the end of May were appreciably smaller than those held the same date the previous year. The Internal Revenue Service measured stocks of undenatured alcohol at 28,625,287 proof gallons compared with 35,551,287 in '58; stocks of completely denatured at 16,370 wine gallons compared with 24,435; and specially denatured 5,542,442 wine gallons compared with 5,924,529.

2-Ethylhexyl Alcohol—Extremely strong demand over the past two months has resulted in a very tight supply position for 2-ethylhexanol. In fact, one producer has reportedly already committed most if not all of scheduled fourth quarter production.

Stocks of plasticizers DOP and DOA, based on the alcohol, are also short and it's said that difficulties have been encountered of late in trying to meet the large demands of plastic fabricators.

Prices for the alcohol are described as very firm and, as close as can be determined, no action will be taken in this department in the foreseeable future. The exceptionally strong market does indicate, of course, that a price advance would be in order.

Current schedule, setup by a ½c. per pound across the board reduction a year ago, includes a tankcar price of 21¼c.; a carload of 23¾c., and a less carload of 24¾c. per pound, all on a delivered basis.

Formaldehyde—Ten years work and $42 million have gone into the creation of a new thermoplastic, different from any other in chemical structure and physical properties. A high-melting, highly crystalline polymer of repeating—CH_2O—groups, it is called "Delrin" acetal resin. Production is scheduled for late summer at an estimated 12 million pounds per year plant.

An extensive end-use test program carried out by the developer and later by potential users and processors has shown that the new plastic is suitable for a wide range of applications in such diverse areas as packaging, pipe, automotive, appliances, machinery, plumbing, and hardware.

Usage in these fields may be hampered initally by the high cost of the new plastic—95c. per pound in truckload quantities. However, "Delrin" reportedly goes further than competitive metals zinc, brass and aluminum on a pound for pound basis and requires little if any finishing work after leaving the mold. Additionally it has the advantage of being 80 percent lighter than zinc and 20 percent lighter than aluminum, while at the same time possessing strength properties approaching the non-ferrous metals. These features may distract from the high cost, it's thought.

The building unit for "Delrin" acetal resin is formaldehyde, which in the chemist's book is a simple molecule with exceptional reactivity. So simple in molecular structure, in fact, that the chemical has come in for continuing research interest.

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Aliphatic Organics

aldehyde—a lab exercise for chemical students traditionally—is typified by formaldehyde in water with an ionic catalyst to produce a low molecular weight solid having poor mechanical properties and low thermal stability. Working from there, the "creators" of "Delrin" discovered a new polymerization system and a unique method of stabilization which yielded this new, altogether stable superpolymethylene. The molecular structure, says the producer, involves unbranched polymethylene chains (—OCH_2OCH_2—) of great length, normally averaging more than 1,000-CH_2O-units, making the polymer a linear acetal resin.

Glycerine—May production of crude and synthetic glycerine amounted to 20.9 million pounds, up from 20.7 million in April, bringing the cumulative total for the first five months of the year to 102.6 million pounds. Comparable figure for the like period in '58 was 85.1 million.

Glycerine consumption during May, at 19.5 million pounds, dropped below the previous month's rate (22.8 million) but compared favorably with May '58 disappearance of 18.7 million. Stocks at the same time declined to 52.6 million pounds, a record low representing slightly better than an 80 day supply.

Current demand for crude glycerine is said to be all-over good but particularly strong in the Midwest where Canadian buyers and direct users are doing a good bit of buying and at relatively high prices.

Molasses — Markets for feeding cane molasses were barely steady in Gulf and Midwest markets during the week ended July 21. Demand, slow to moderate, was seasonally normal, supplies fully adequate at all terminal markets. Prices at New Orleans were unchanged to ¼ cent lower, but were mostly 11.5c. per gallon. Agricultural Marketing Service reported.

Hawaiian cane blackstrap production amounted to 6,561,270 gallons in June, compared with 3,805,434 during the same month a year earlier. Cumulative total for the first half of '59 was 32,860,525 gallons, up from 4,861,188 of the like period in '58.

June shipments of Hawaiian blackstrap to the US mainland amounted to 3,102,966 gallons, as against 567,036 in June the year before. Cumulative total for the first six months of '59 was 25,701,687, exceeding by over 21 million gallons the comparable '58 figure (4,346,649).

1,1,1-Trichloroethane—Requirements for this widely used general purpose cleaning solvent have declined commensurate with the slowdown in industrial activity. Supplies are fully adequate, prices firm at levels setup by a May 1 price reduction, amounting to 1½c. per pound.

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Coal Chemicals

There has been little noticeable change in coal chemicals markets during the twelve days of the steel strike, according to trade reports. Pressure continues unabated on phthalic anhydride and naphthalene, but this was true many weeks prior to the steel walkout. A bit more pressure was expected to develop on tar acids before the mills start up again, but inventories were at comfortable levels, it was said. A more vigorous phenol market during the past few months has tended to firm up export prices. The supply of p-cresol has continued to tighten. Maleic anhydride was also tight, and spot lots, when available, continue to bring premium prices. A producer whose maleic plant is currently under construction announced that capacity would be expanded from the proposed 14 million pounds to 20 million pounds annually. The rash of expansion and construction announcements on maleic in recent weeks is partially the result of sustained, heavy demand for polyester resins.

Blast furnaces produced a record 42,393,666 net tons of pig iron and ferroalloys during the first half of the year. The previous record for first half production was 41.7 million net tons produced in the first part of 1957. The record for second half output was 40.3 million net tons in 1955. Blast furnace production in June was 7,289,946 net tons against 7,747,996 tons in May, and 4,422,748 tons in June of last year.

Production of coke in May increased nearly three percent and totaled 6,384,126 net tons, according to report of the Bureau of Mines. The increase was due to the extra work day in May as daily output declined for both oven and beehive coke. Production in the first five months of the year was 44 percent higher than it was for the comparable period last year.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended July 26 would amount to 13.2 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 374,000 net tons of steel. Output was 1,097,000 net tons in the previous week, 2,486,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,546,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 25, 1958
118.45	118.45	118.45	118.59

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Aniline—Tariff Commission reported production of aniline during May amounted to 9,973,312 pounds as against 12,465,387 pounds in the previous month, and 6,973,387 pounds in the corresponding month one year ago. Output for the first five months of this year was 55,876,280 pounds as against 40,752,405 pounds in the five month period last year.

Benzene—Consumers are holding good inventories of benzene as a result of steady hedge buying in the pre-strike period. In addition, a substantial amount of petroleum capacity is in place as an alternate source of supply. However, a steel strike of six weeks or more would tighten this market.

p-Cresol—The market has continued to tighten supplywise. There was no furtner indication as to when a major producer's plant would start operations again. A strike has caused the shutdown. Pricewise, the market has been on a firm, steady basis for many months.

Cresylic Acid—A bit more pressure was expected to develop on tar acids before the strike situation is resolved. However, stocks have been fully adequate as producers and consumers alike are said to be holding good inventories. Without the strike situation, demand pattern would normally trend downward until September, it was said. Prices were unchanged at levels of long standing.

Naphthalene—The market remained essentially unchanged from previous report. Both domestic and import material remain in very tight supply, according to reliable trade reports. A steel strike has cut off the supply of domestic naphthalene and the supply of import material was not slated to show much improvement over the balance of the year.

Phenol—Producers of USP material noted that phenol was "moving along." There was little liklihood of a short position developing in this market. However, a more vigorous domestic market during the past few months has tended to firm up export prices, it was said. Natural phenol was in light supply for months before the steel strike. In view of this fact, there can be little hope of improving the supply of natural phenol until the mills begin to operate again, it was said.

Xylene—The Bureau of Mines reported cokeoven xylene production in the month of May totaled 839,562 gallons as against 1,001,414 in the previous month, and 583,791 gallons in the comparable month last year. The production of cokeoven material during the first five months of the current year amounted to 4,208,008 gallons as compared with the 3,338,742 turned out in the five-month period last year.

Sales of cokeoven xylene, the Bureau said, amounted to 900,334 gallons during May, 956,513 gallons in the preceding month, and 588,080 in the corresponding month of last year. January through May sales of coke plant xylene totaled 4,183,119 gallons while sales during the comparable period last year were reported at 3,246,467 gallons.

Stocks on hand at the close of May were 812,097 gallons as against 832,192 gallons in the previous month, and 906,211 gallons in the corresponding month of last year.

Dyes

Dyes—The United States Tariff Commission reported domestic production of coaltar dyes in 1958 amounted to approximately 140 million pounds. Sales were also 140 million pounds with a value of $177.4 million for a per pound value of $1.27.

Azo type dyes led in production, accounting for 40.2 million pounds, while 30.1 million pounds of anthraquinone dyes

Aromatic Chemicals Output: May

Figures for benzene, xylene and toluene include cokeoven operators, tar distillers and petroleum operators. Creosote oil statistics include distillate, as such, and creosote content of solution, on 100%-creosote basis.

		May 1959	*May* 1958	*First Five Months* 1959	*First Five Months* 1958
Benzene	gals.	33,569,011	21,806,890	150,381,452	110,986,363
Creosote oil	gals.	8,727,287	8,633,784	41,303,117	41,526,659
Cresols, m-p and o-m-p fractions	lbs.	4,697,012	1,536,857	15,831,832	12,366,590
Cresylic acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	5,220,081	3,466,422	24,321,295	20,588,222
Dodecylbenzene	lbs.	43,921,600	35,611,247	228,499,147	185,559,154
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	49,182,899	28,391,271	219,537,566	161,801,722
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	45,921,748	27,342,391	188,876,660	119,354,727
Phenol, tech. and USP	lbs.	51,149,279*	36,680,015	264,083,767	215,333,406
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	34,910,762	23,903,582	155,461,440	123,407,864
Styrene monomer	lbs.	131,360,488	84,997,500	609,833,164	446,141,848
Toluene	gals.	22,406,289	16,869,308	103,436,860	85,357,717
Xylene	gals.	23,044,762	17,025,435	83,549,392	81,790,075

* Partly estimated.

Coal Chemicals

were produced and 25.6 million pounds of sulfur dyes. Production of indigold dyes was 10.1 million pounds; stilbene dyes, 6.9 million pounds; triarylemethane dyes, 4.5 million pounds.

During May production of vat green 1 amounted to 263,083 pounds as against 405,313 pounds in the previous month. Output of direct black 38 was reported at 478,368 pounds during the month as compared with 562,817 pounds in April.

Intermediates

Bisphenol-A—Considering the overall market, this material is not freely available. Some sources report a tight supply situation, while in other quarters the pinch is not so noticeable. Price is steady and unchanged from previous report. The last change in this market was the establishment of a new quantity breakdown. Seventy thousand pounds or more of BPA is offered at 29½c. per pound, while standard carload lot price is 30c. per pound.

Maleic Anhydride—A producer, whose 14 million pound plant is under construction, has announced that capacity will be expanded to 20 million pounds. The expansion plans are expected to be completed by the second quarter of next year, the company says.

The rash of expansion and new construction announcements in this market are primarily the result of sustained, heavy demand for maleic for use in polyester resins, sources report.

The market has been undersupplied for many weeks. Spot lots, when available, are bringing premium prices.

Phthalic Anhydride—Market was unchanged. With a duty of 3c. per pound plus 17 percent ad valorem, importation of phthalic anhydride remains far from attractive. However, a tight supply situation in this country has caused heavy buying of phthalic in European markets. Designed capacity for phthalic anhydride in Europe amounts to 177,000 metric tons, according to trade sources. Naphthalene capacity on the continent is estimated at 224,300 metric tons.

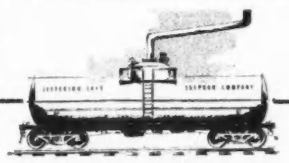
Styrene Monomer—Production topped 131 million pounds in May, according to Tariff Commission report, which brings the five month total to 609.8 million pounds, 163.7 million more than in the five month period last year.

Last price action in this market was the .03c. per pound advance in the price of rubbergrade styrene, effective July 1. Tankcar listing is set at 12.03c. per pound; carload or truckload of drums, 14.53c. per pound; less carload or less truckload of drums, 16.53c. per pound.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended July 26, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	132,584
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	5,633,671
Benzene	gals.	518,707
Coaltar	gals.	3,082,024
Crude chemical oils	gals.	97,693
Solvent naphtha crude heavy solvents	gals.	18,608
Toluene	gals.	125,606
Xylene	gals.	37,216



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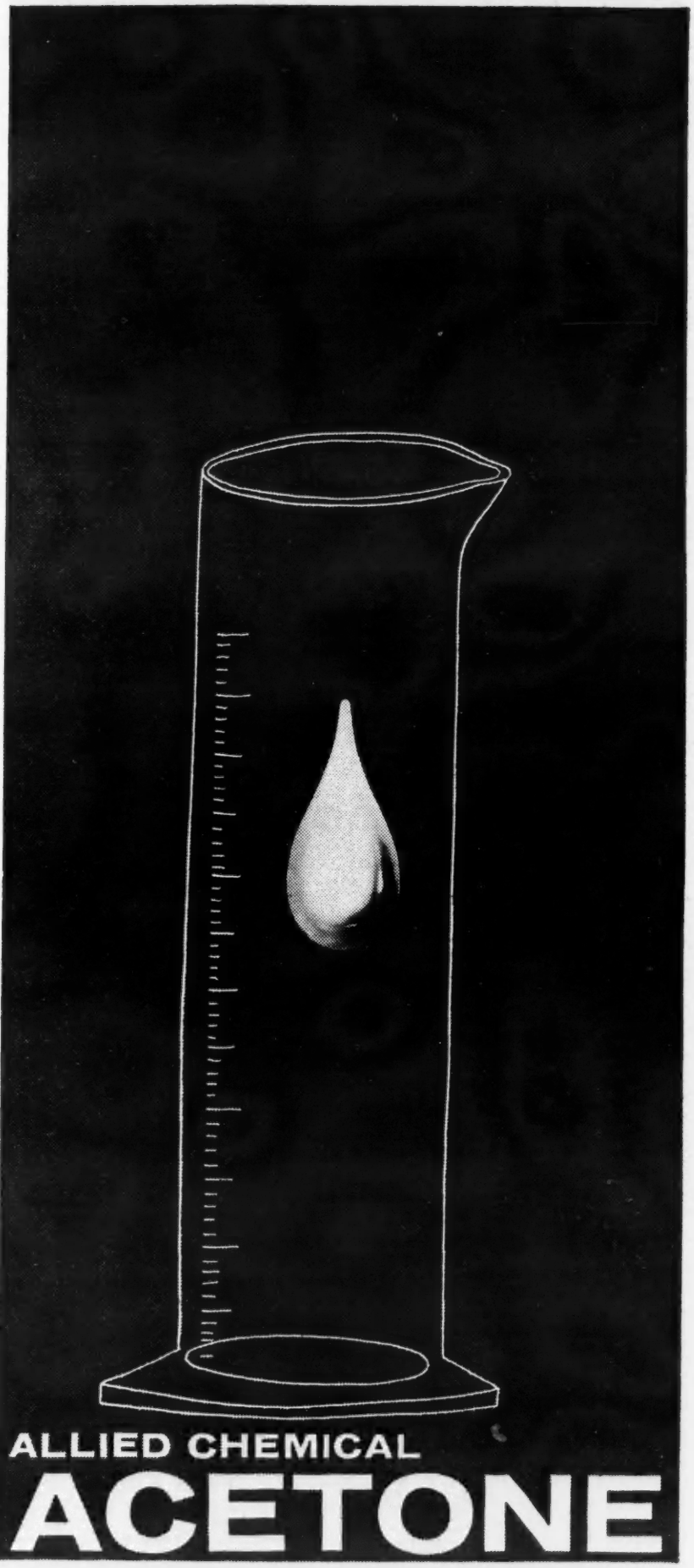

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Maleic Anhydride Capacity Going Amok? Expansion in the Market Could Ad

OPD Special Report on Maleic Anhydride

—*Continued from page 3*

Hence, its product will have to find its way onto the open market.

And while Heyden won't comment on its manufacturing process, outsiders believe it will involve conventional oxidation of benzene. Hence, competitive advantage won't be gained by lower production costs.

What curious industry onlookers want to know: What's Heyden going to do with its maleic? The company stresses that this plant will produce fumaric acid as well. But there's plenty of fumaric capacity around, market researchers point out.

The key may be in polyesters. Indications at present are that Heyden's forecasts of polyester resin growth are far more optimistic than those made by other maleic producers.

Heyden Is Seen and Raised

At that, Heyden didn't have to wait long to be seen and raised. American Cyanamid Company, long the largest maleic consumer, boosted its ante last week from 14 million pounds to 20 million pounds annually at its now-abuilding plant at Bridgeville, Pa. Cyanamid had been working on a 14 million-pound plant, slated to go on stream before the end of the year. The extra capacity is set for nine months hence.

Pittsburgh Coke hasn't dropped plans to build its maleic plant. But outsiders point out that if the company has wanted to sound out the market on the possibilities of its becoming a new maleic producer, the answers have come back loud and clear.

Furthermore, Monsanto, which has the world's largest single installation in St. Louis, Mo., says it won't relinquish its position to anybody in the maleic sweepstakes.

Monsanto and National Aniline are understandably mum about their positions in the market. Neither wants the other to know definitely what the competition is doing. Both account at present for more than 90 percent of capacity.

Estimates of Monsanto Potential

Outside sources peg Monsanto's Queeny plant capacity at 28 to 30 million pounds annually. Current combined capacity of National Aniline is estimated at 30 to 35 million pounds a year. Expansion plans for both of its plants could add in excess of 5 million pounds to National's capacity by the end of '59.

The cards are all on the table. And producers are eyeing each other warily to see what's going to happen.

The point is that with scheduled expansions, both on paper and actual, capacity will assume a rather breathtaking spiral in relation to demand.

Conceivably, consumption of maleic in 1965 will pass the 75-million-pound-a-year mark. On the other hand, ability to produce maleic will be more than 75 million pounds over that figure only two years from now—if they all do what they say they're going to do.

Although the industry realizes this, no one has shown any indication as yet that a halt will be called in expansion plans. However, inscrutable the motives of individual companies, their marketing men agree that maleic expansion is warranted, at least in part, by the boom in polyesters.

Look at what happened this spring, maleic producers say. Demand for maleic was strong; the market was tight and still is. Maleic was reported black-marketed, in at least one instance, at a 65-cent price tag.

With the tightening in maleic, demand for fumaric, (maleic acid's trans-isomer) was stepped up, although costs in polyester manufacture are higher when fumaric is used.

National Aniline's plant at Moundsville was affected by a flood early this year, and loss of its output was partly responsible for later shortages. But it is now believed that the polyester resin business was the major influence on the supply squeeze during the first two quarters.

Polyester resins this year are doing what the plastics trade had thought they would do all along: They've caught on in a big way in the structural field—in small boats, autos, trucks, furniture, and other industrial applications.

The industry predicts a 120-million-pound year for polyester resins in 1959, and is inclined to consider this estimate as conservative.

One reason: They point to the fact that even in recession-smitten '58, polyester resin output rose to 114 million pounds from 96.2 million pounds in 1957.

Forecasts for maleic consumption in polyester resins indicate that where use was 18 million pounds in 1958, it should be 36 million pounds in 1963—double last year's total.

Polyester output is envisioned at 120 million pounds in 1959, 200 million pounds in 1963, and 230 million pounds in 1965. And some believe that even these numbers are too conservative.

What's Boosting Polyesters?

What has given the polyester business its biggest boost? Sellers point to an unpredicted upswing in the boating field. Only a year ago, researchers believed that the novelty of polyester boats had just about worn off. As a consequence, only moderate growth was foreseen.

But this year, while no final figures have been compiled. boat sellers have been confronted with an unusually strong demand for polyester glass fiber boats.

One story—possibly apocryphal, but indicating the frenetic state of the boating industry during the forepart of this year—is that producers of plastic boats had to hold back on output because outboard motor production was lagging behind.

Indicators of Boating Boom

There have been several indications that the boat business was going to boom for years:

- The navy for some time has experimented with, and found successful, several types of boats varying in length from nine feet to forty feet. Craft up to 125 feet in length are currently being tried.
- In 1953, some 4,000 polyester-glass-fiber small boats were sold. In 1956, the number jumped tenfold—to 40,000 boats. In 1957, sales rose to 60,000 units, and predicted figures for 1958 consumption varied between 70,000 and 75,000 boats.

Resin consumption in 1956 for boats was estimated at 22.4 million pounds; in 1957, 25.2 million pounds were used; in 1958, an estimated 28 million pounds.

- At the 1958 Motor Boat Show in New York, 30 percent of the craft exhibited were of polyester-glass-fiber construction. In 1959, the percentage rose to 40 percent.

Why is it that small plastic craft, despite the fact that they are relatively higher in cost than boats made of other materials, have made such tremendous gains?

- Polyester-glass-fiber laminate, at the same thickness as marine plywood, has three times its strength.
- Maintenance is a strong selling point. Polyester laminate won't corrode, rust or rot. It needs no paint. It is not subject to marine borers.
- Polyester craft won't leak, whereas wooden boats have a tendency to leak until swollen tight by water.
- Molded polyester-glass-fiber hulls lend themselves to design features not readily achieved by other structural materials.
- Cost, while higher than that for boats made of conventional materials, is coming down.

Another key factor in the polyester pi ture this year has been increased dema from the automotive industry. Alread 1959 auto output has gone well past t 5-million-car mark—a goal not attain during all of 1958.

The fact that more motor vehicles a being built this year tells only part of t polyester story. In addition, indicatio are that far more resin is being used p unit this year than last.

In some instances, the resin is bei substituted for other plastics. But most instances, it is being used a replacement for structural metal par Chevrolet's "Corvette" has a polyest glass-fiber body.

Another example: White Motor Co pany, Cleveland, Ohio, put in an order May for 500 polyester-reinforced ca

Other reports indicate that entire tr bodies are being made from reinfor polyester. Heater housings, pipes other structural applications formerly the domain of metals are being taken o by polyesters.

Then too, building construction been making increasing use of polye laminates in outdoor applications. T has been brought about in large part development of light stabilizers wh prevent degradation of polyesters due ultraviolet light.

If all maleic producers are bas plant enlargements chiefly on the basis a boom in polyesters, then, some servers point out, they are still on verge of a large-scale over-expansio

Several pessimistic viewers warn t If producers who are planning expans now are taking courage from male good showing during the first half, th better watch out during the second.

Polyester Business Is Seasonal

Polyester business tends to be sonal, they stress. Further, there ar number of other maleic applicati which are seasonal, such as agricult chemicals.

Hence, it is generally felt, demand be expected to taper off substantially ing the second half. Add to this scare-buying in the first half because the threatened steel strike.

Then there are some who feel that ing such an overall expansion on one suming area—polyesters—is not safest thing to do. Not all glass-f laminating resins contain maleic fumaric, and trade preference is sub to change.

They point out that in no other use is maleic expected to do anyt dramatic. Take alkyds, for instance. long ago these resins were the chief sumers of maleic.

Alkyd resin production has risen f 245 million pounds in 1946 to 538 mi pounds in 1958. But its growth over last few years has been less spectac

MALEIC ANHYDRIDE CAPACITY GROWS AND GROWS

Heyden, Reichhold and Cyanamid Setting Expansion Pace

		1958	1959	1960	1961
		(million pounds per year)			
American Cyanamid	Bridgeville, Pa.	—	14	20	20
Heyden Newport	Fords, N. J.	—	—	24	24
Monsanto	St. Louis, Mo.	28	30	33	33
National Aniline	Buffalo, N. Y.	10	12	12	12
National Aniline	Moundsville, W. Va.	20	24	24	24
Pittsburgh Coke	Neville Island, Pa.	—	—	—	?15
Reichhold	Elizabeth, N. J.	5	5	25	25
Total		63	85	138	153
US Demand		48	51	55	61

American Cyanamid's Bridgeville plant will be on stream in the fourth quarter of this year. Heyden Newport expects to be on stream at Fords by December of 1960. National Aniline's additions at Buffalo and Moundsville will be completed by the end of '59. The Pittsburgh Coke facility is under consideration, but has not yet been officially announced. Reichhold's Elizabeth installation is slated to start operations in June of 1960. In addition to the above capacity, some 2 million pounds of maleic anhydride can be recovered annually from phthalic anhydride production.

Maleic Anhydride Study Being Reprinted

OPD's special "in-depth" report on maleic anhydride is being reprinted and will be available shortly. These eleven previous studies are also still in print:

"LYSINE MONOHYDROCHLORIDE: Sales to Multiply 25 Times in Three Years."

"DDT MARKET'S BIG POSER: Does Mexican Output Spell Trouble?"

"ULTRAVIOLET ABSORBERS: Lighting the Way to $10 Million Market."

"DOP, DIOP VOLUME RISES: But the Profit Squeeze Continues."

"BUTADIENE CONVALESCES: Industry Recovers from Poor '58."

"STYRENE MONOMER'S STORY: The Industry's Three Big Questions."

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"CHELATING AGENTS: A Phenomenon Has Growing Pains."

"TITANIUM PIGMENT: Why Producers Scoff at Recession."

"POTASH TRADE LOOKS TO 1970: The Trek to Canada and What's Behind It."

"BICARB: A 1958 PORTRAIT—An Old-Timer in Today's Market."

Reprints of the twelve articles may be obtained at 35 cents a copy (discounts on quantities of a hundred) from OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Reprint Department, 30 Church street, New York 7.

90 Million Pounds of Product by 1961

OPD Special Report on Maleic Anhydride

than when it gained widespread acceptance years ago.

As a consequence, market researchers, who see 13 million pounds of maleic in alkyds in 1959, predict only a 14-million-pound market in 1960, and a 15-million-pound market in 1963.

At that, there is widespread admiration for the fact that alkyds have been able to hold their own in a coating resins market which has seen large-scale influx of acrylics, polyvinyls and other materials.

A big help to alkyds in general this year has been unprecedented demand for paints, varnishes and lacquers. Sales for the first five months of 1959—$740.6 million—were at an all-time high, some 13.3 percent above the like period in 1958, reports the Bureau of Census.

Alkyd Growth Termed Moderate

But alkyds will grow only moderately in the future, forecasters predict, because of continued encroachment by other materials in the coatings field.

A possible sleeper could be agricultural chemicals. Cyanamid consumes a sizable amount of maleic in the manufacture of malathion. While the company won't say, some estimates place malathion's use of maleic at between 5 and 6 million pounds this year.

Captan and maleic hydrazide production take up a goodly quantity of maleic at present, but not nearly as much as malathion. Other insecticides consume maleic on a much smaller scale.

While moderate growth is predicted for maleic's use in agricultural chemicals, it's conceivable that use of maleic-based insecticides in the future could be more widespread owing to growing insect immunity to DDT and other widely-used organic pesticides.

But maleic's continued use in such applications as paper size, plasticizers and maleinized drying oils looks far from spectacular.

Furthermore, the export market is expected to be about non-existent a couple of years hence. Although exports were estimated in excess of 5 million pounds in 1958, general feeling is that there'll be none by 1963.

The reason is that the number and capacity of facilities overseas is growing. Monsanto, Ltd., is building what is reputed to be the largest overseas plant: a 15-million-pound-a-year facility at Newport, England.

Add to this an estimated 5 million pounds a year in West Germany, at the Bottrop works of Ruhroel GmbH, and 2.2 million pounds a year at Francolor's plant in Villiers St. Paul, France.

Italy has at least two plants—Bombrini, at Colleferro (Rome), rated at 2.6 million pounds a year, and Ftalital S.p.A., building a 2.2-million-pound unit at Bergamo.

Japan is reported to have around 5 million pounds of capacity, and some industry sources here believe that in-place potential overseas by 1963 will be in excess of 50 million pounds a year.

This leads to the possibility of import competition in the future, due to relative-

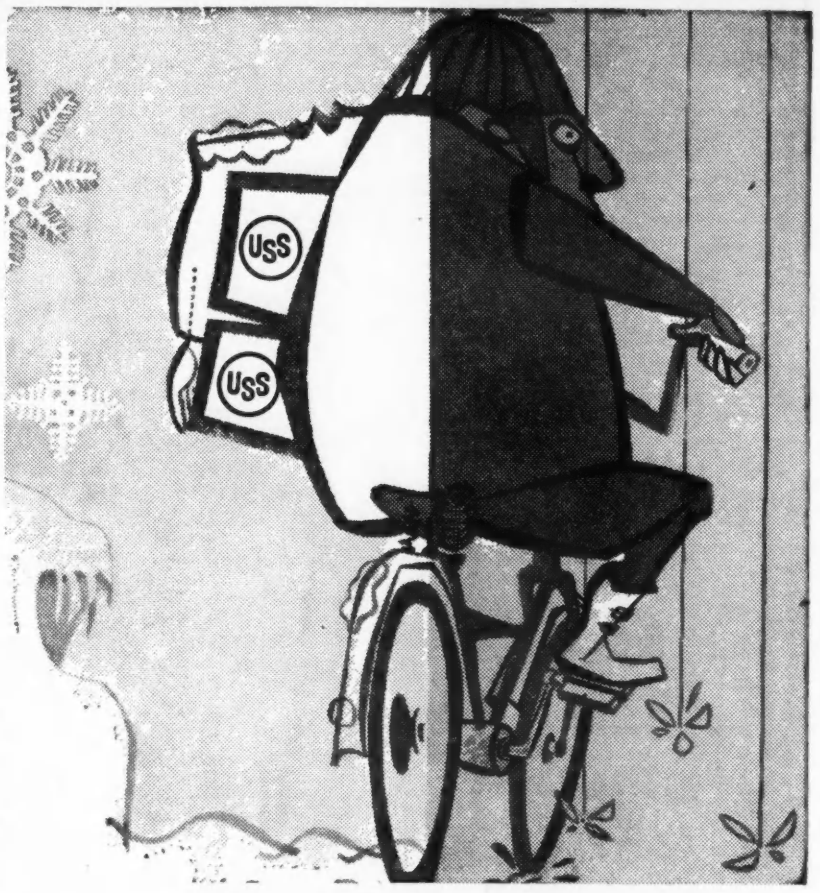
—Continued on page 67

POLYESTER RESIN OUTPUT FORECAST

1965 . .	*230.0 million lbs.
1963 . .	*200.0 million lbs.
1960 . .	*135.0 million lbs.
1959 . .	*120.0 million lbs.
1958 . .	113.9 million lbs.
1957 . .	96.2 million lbs.
1956 . .	79.1 million lbs.
1955 . .	61.5 million lbs.
1954 . .	49.0 million lbs.

*Industry Estimate

Source: Tariff Commission



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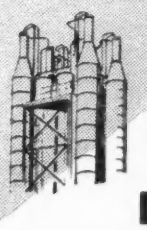

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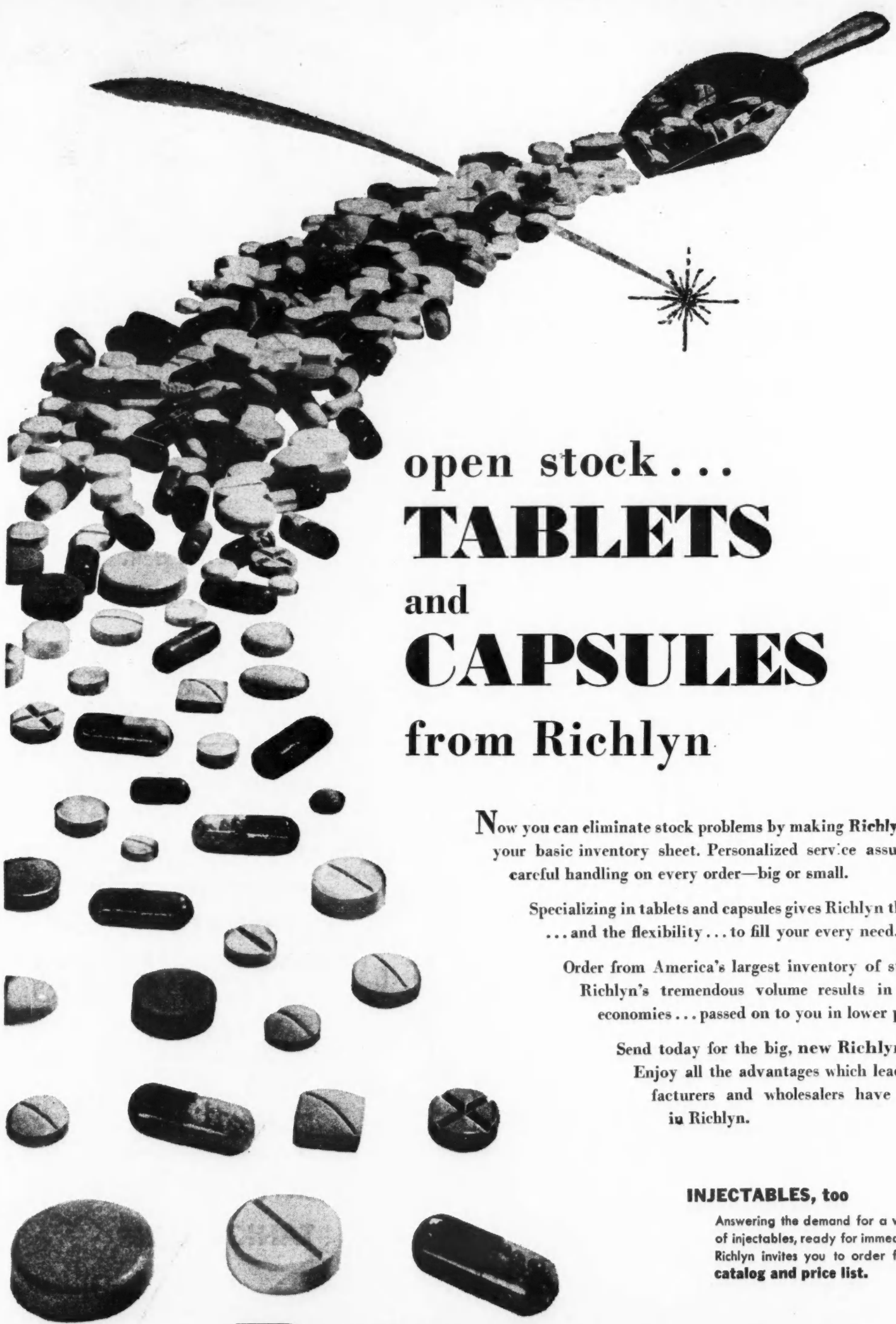

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Seasonal slowdown in pharmaceutical manufacturing activity finds demand or many drugs and fine chemicals down appreciably from normally high levels. or vitamins, citric acid, caffeine and the cyclamates, however, greater usage by od and beverage makers is compensating to some extent for sales lost in other reas. Rebirth of interest right down the line is expected around mid-August

ough for aspirin, at least, heavy buy-g has already begun. Bulk producers, porting that demand is far in excess normal July requirements, figure at certain of the aspirin tableters ay be stocking up in advance of ma-r promotion campaigns early this fall. It looks like the big overseas push is . Last week, a leading US drug house ined forces with a Japanese firm to anufacture and market its products Japan. And a fortnight ago, another ominent US drug company entered to an agreement with the Thai gov-nment to establish the first pharma-utical facilities in Thailand. Evi-ntly, some if not all of the trade be-ve that the greater part of the phe-menal growth predicted for the drug dustry within the next decade is go-g to come from international busi-ss, as the official spokesman for the MA outlined in a speech before the sociation some months ago.

Another new drug for the treatment high blood pressure is currently un-r investigation, according to the Jour-l of the American Medical Associa-n. Known as guanethidine, the drug s administered to eighteen persons spitalized for high blood pressure d in each case the fall in blood pres-e was reported to be slow and pro-ged. Side effects were minimal and consequential. Experiments on dogs dicated that guanethidine reduced e amount of certain chemicals in the od vessel walls which are associated h high blood pressure.

Currently in wide usage for the treat-nt of high blood pressure is chloro-zide which one firm markets under name of "Diuril."

Antibiotics—Producers cutback peni-in production appreciably in May to w for the drop-off in requirements t occurs each summer. Figures from Tariff Commission were not avail-e, but it's likely that output of DHS streptomycin was also curtailed at the e time.

rices continue weak due to the lack demand strength but larger produc-and renewed interest in these anti-ics this fall will probably firm up es considerably—or at least such is hope of people in the business.

here has been considerable concern ate over the fact that repeated use ertain antibiotics has lead to the em-nce of resistant bacterial strains. One tion to this problem was offered by ritish doctor last week.

he Englishman believes that some an-otics should be withheld from general and employed only as a surprise wea-against resistant germ strains. He is orted to have said this may be the only to curb the ravages of the bacterial ly staphylococcus.

he staphylococcus germ, causing in-mations such as boils and abscesses, developed forms which many antibio-cannot deal with. Such forms, of se, present a serious threat of infec-particularly to persons who have ergone operations.

ecent rebirth of medical interest in nicidin and tyrothricin is due par-y to the fact that these antibiotics not been widely used in recent years thus may be able to cope with germs resist penicillin, for example.

spirin—According to the general run hings, July is usually a slow month for ucers of bulk aspirin. This year, how-has been an exception as trade ces report extremely active buying rest.

his early jump in demand, it's said, mean that certain of the tableters planning heavy promotion campaigns he fall. But whether they are or not ill a deep dark secret.

ropine — The market story is un-ged for the most part. Stocks are light but compared with the very supply situation earlier this year, sulfate powder is a bit more plenti-Prices consequently are slightly low-, $5.25 to $5.75 per ounce, the range

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 25, 1958
60.49	60.49	60.49	63.12

For Current Prices see page 9

reflecting the quantity breakdown. With little material coming in, these prices could be moved upward shortly, however.

Brucine—Brucine alkaloid remains in tight supply due to limited offers from abroad. A bit more sulfate is currently available, however, according to some reports, but this does not necessarily mean that more material is being brought in. At least partially, the easing of what had been a very tight supply position has been brought about by the relaxation of requirements for brucine in denaturing alcohol.

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax division of the Internal Revenue Service since last May has permitted quassin to be used as a substitute for brucine. In addition, the government agency later reduced the brucine requirement from 3 to 1½ ounces in the formula for SD-40.

Certain importers here do not expect any changes in the brucine alkaloid picture for some months to come. It's thought that the Indian nux vomica crop from which brucine is derived is again short this year and what material is available is being quickly bought up by European interests.

Quinine—Quinine prices are heading downward. The factors behind the decline: a highly competitive market and General Services Administration's upcoming sale of 13 million ounces of quinine from the nation's stockpile.

GSA has already announced that it intends to offer the entire quantity—13,860,000 ounces of which the largest part is sulfate powder—in one lot to be purchased on a negotiated bid basis. It will further require that the buyer remove a minimum of 2 million ounces from the stockpile during each twelve month period.

This plan, GSA said, was designed to protect the US against avoidable loss and prevent the disruption of usual markets. Some in the trade evidently don't see eye to eye with the government agency. Not only do they partially attribute the decline in quinine prices to GSA's proposed sale but some feel that the additional material will continue to exert pressure on prices indefinitely.

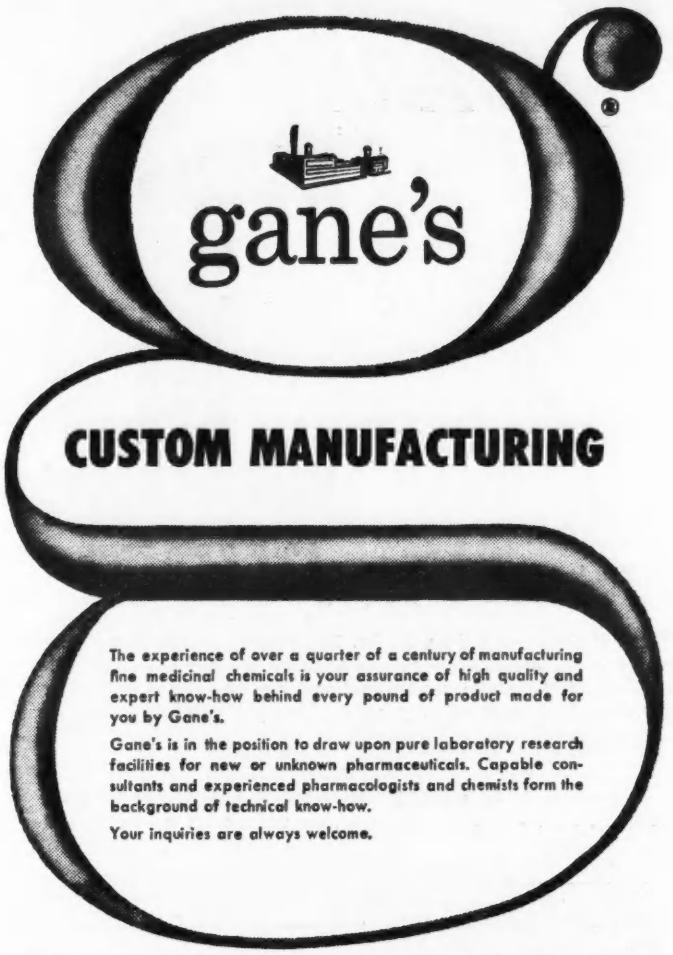
Quinine sulfate is presently listed at 24½c. per ounce for 1,000 ounces or more in the same size container; at 25c. an ounce for 1,000 ounces in 100-ounce containers, and at 26c. for less than 1,000-ounce lots. In similar quantities and packaging, quinine hydrochloride is priced at 23c., 24c., and 25c. per ounce.

Most of the quinine sold today is in the form of the sulfate and hydrochloride salts. There appears to be little interest in the bisulfate which was much in use as an alcohol denaturant during the last war when other denaturants were unavailable.

Other markets for quinine have also disappeared or else narrowed appreciably with the years. Treatment of malaria, the all time big-use, is relatively unimportant since the disease-carrying mosquitoes have been brought under control by DDT and as yet have developed no resistance to the chemical.

Usage in cold tablets has also declined and the tonic-mixers, while summertime favorites, represent a very small market for quinine. The development of atrabine, a suitable replacement for quinine and the reason why the government is dumping its quinine horde, hasn't helped matters any either.

Saccharin—Requirements appear to be up to normal levels but imported material, principally from Japan, is exerting con-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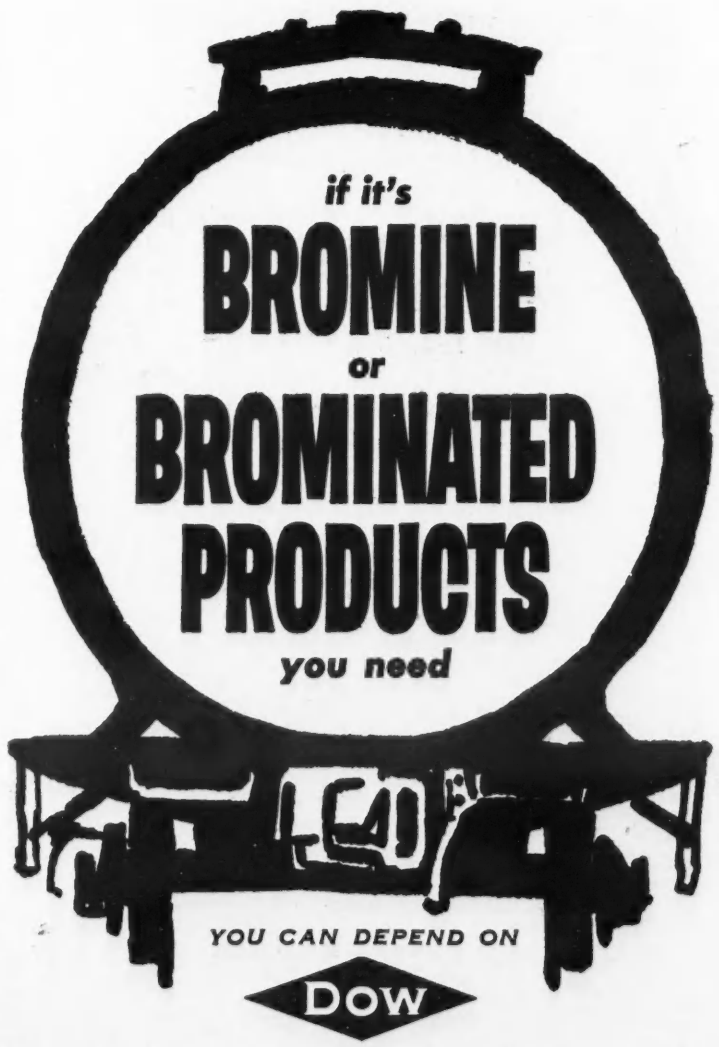

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

siderable pressure on the market. The Japanese stuff is reportedly selling at $1.30 to $1.35 a pound.

With the dual source of supply, saccharin is, of course, fully available. There is no indication that domestic prices are up for revision.

Vitamins—Consumption of vitamins in foods—for example, ascorbic acid in fruit drinks—is currently accounting for a large percentage of total vitamin business. Pharmaceutical usage, it's said, has slowed, as is customary this time of year.

Generally speaking, vitamin prices have stabilized at the low levels posted in the past several months. Continued firmness is looked for. In fact, some people are hopeful that prices will start to go upward again when demand blossoms out fully this fall.

Botanicals

Although another month and a half remains before the season is over, this year's collection of domestic botanicals will probably be the smallest in the past several years. Heavy rains, which have interfered with the gathering and drying of the various materials, and the absence of an adequate, willing labor force are principally to blame.

Despite below normal yields, fairly good inventories have prevented any unusual rise in prices to date. This winter, however, small production will probably show up in dealers' price schedules for many items.

Imports detained by the Food and Drug Administration at the Port of New York during the two week period ended July 17 included: 15 bags gum karaya, 158 bags of kola nuts, and 3 lots (158 cases) of papain.

Cascara Segrada — New crop is much smaller than expected due to the unfavorable weather that has interfered with collections and the drying and stripping of the bark. Consequently, the price is up; last week's quote was 32c. a pound.

Colocynth Pulp—Colocynth pulp is currently listed at 75c. a pound, up from the 50c.-55c. range most recently quoted. Not a major item, the botanical is nonetheless subject to moderate interest whereas supplies are not always available. This combination of opposing factors brought about the recent advance, according to a report of last week.

Gum Arabic—According to a recent report, total world output of gum arabic amounts to about 50,000 pounds annually of which 80 percent is produced in the Central Sudan.

Production may be relatively small, but nonetheless gum arabic has a very broad and diversified end-use pattern. A high degree of expansion and exceptional solubility make it ideal for use as a dispersant, emulsifier, stiffener of binder in a score of products—pharmaceuticals, confections, inks, water colors, beer (as a clarifier), shoe and metal polishes, glues and adhesives, sizings and glazes.

The gum is the resinous exudation of acacia trees. Yield per tree is about a pound of gum a season. Long ago, it's said, the gum was gathered from tears that formed on the tree barks but since 1900 the harvest has been increased by "tapping" the tree by removing small areas of bark.

Each dry season beginning in October, the acacia trees appear to die. But beforehand, they produce the gum as a life source that assures their rebirth in the following May when a season of light rains begin. This year, however, the rains have been abnormally heavy in the Sudan, reducing the yield of the trees as much as 25 percent. This has had considerable influence on spot markets here causing a steady rise in prices, among other things.

In its natural state, gum arabic looks like slightly dusty amber-hued rock candy. Some tears are said ot be as large as tangerines, although most run to smaller sizes.

After harvesting, the gum is sun-bleached for several weeks before departing from Port Sudan for markets around the world.

Approximately one-third of the total world output of gum arabic eventually finds its way to the US.

Hawthorne Berries—Moderate demand is reported for hawthorne berries, presently priced at 18c. to 20c. a pound. New crop is expected to arrive here within the next few weeks; prices should not be affected.

Larkspur Seed—Limited stocks and uncertainty about new crop availability caused dealers here to advance the price of larkspur seed last week. New price is 55c. a pound, 20 cents higher than that quoted previously.

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Jobs & People

Aerosol Techniques, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.—**H. R. Shepherd,** president, has been named to the board of trustees of Columbia University College of Pharmacy.

American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York—**J. H. Gilleland** has been named regional agronomist for central and western Iowa and southern Minnesota, while **R. D. Sibley, jr.,** has been named regional agronomist for New England and eastern New York, including Long Island.

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Bradford E. Bailey** has joined the project engineering department as a principal project engineer.

Baltimore Paint & Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.—**Albert A. Shuger,** chairman of the board, has been named a special partner in the A. T. Brod & Co. brokerage firm.

Beryllium Corporation, Reading, Penn.—**John A. Hawk, jr.** has been appointed district sales manager in the New England territory.

Borden Chemical Company, New York—**John C. Lukman** has been promoted to works manager of the firm's polyvinyl alcohol operations at Leominster, Mass.

Bristol - Myers Company, New York—**Donald S. Frost** has been promoted to vice-president of the company and a member of the general executive staff.

Carlisle Chemical Works, Inc., Reading, Ohio — **Frank B. Ralston** will cover the New York—New England sales area for the firm. He was formerly purchasing agent for Carlisle. Replacing him in that post is **Raymond A. Osterday,** formerly office manager in Reading.

Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York—**Dr. William J. King** has been appointed manager of the firm's laboratory for dental medicine research at New Brunswick, N. J.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.—**William Dunlap** has been promoted to manager of the firm's plastics technical service activities in the south. He succeeds **Robert W. VanSickle** who has been named manager of a new polyethylene film plant at Findlay, Ohio.

Fom-Cor Corporation, Springfield, Mass.—**Frank S. Bonham** has been appointed technical director.

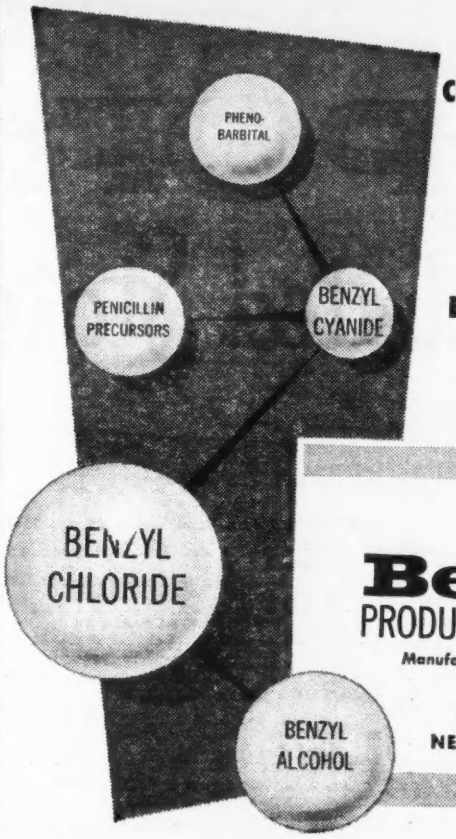
General Electric Company's chemical & metallurgical division, Pittsfield, Mass.—**Harland J. Bigalow** and **Richard S. Papoojian** have joined the division as technical service engineers on phenolic and polycarbonate plastic materials.

Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York — **Charles H. Shields** has been named supervisor of new product development.

Jones Dabney Company Division of Devoe & Raynolds Company—**Charles Lorenz** has been named sales representative in Minnesota territory.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**David L. Scott** has been named manager of the Miamisburg, Ohio, facility the firm operates for the Atomic Energy Commission. **Dr. Eugene A. Rembold** will succeed Mr. Scott as production superintendent of the Mound Laboratory at Miamisburg.

Sterling Drug, Inc., New York—**Earl Irvine McClintock,** senior vice-president and a director, has retired after forty years with the firm.



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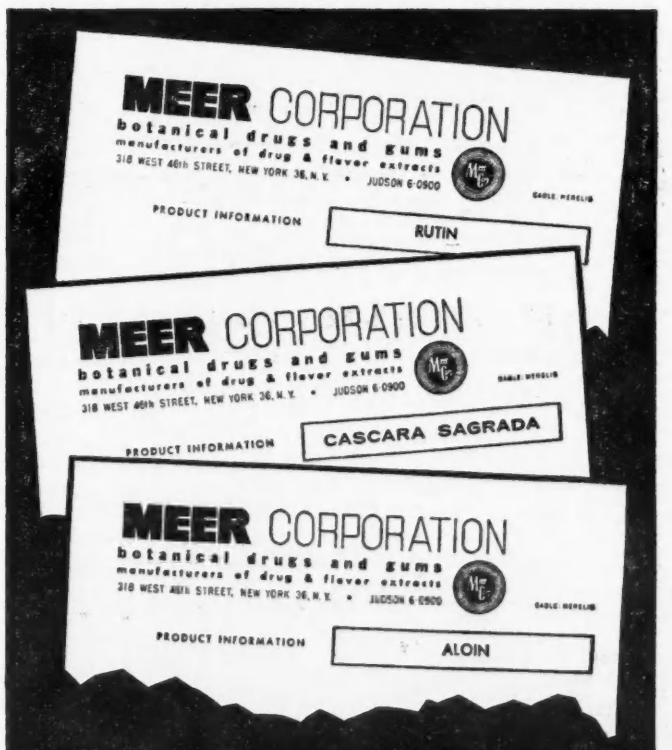
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AMMONIUM ICHTHOSULFONATE—10 dms, Robert & Co., Havre
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ANTIMONY—100 cks, Watson Geach, Liverpool
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600 bgs, P Carey Manufacturing Co, Lourenco Marques
1,620 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
534 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Liverpool
ASCORBIC ACID—24 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
BARIUM SULFATE—336 cs, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BARYTES—500 bgs, Imperial Products Co, Algiers
BEESWAX—39 bgs, Selma Mercantile Corp, Port Au Prince
22 bls, R B Willson Co, Progresso
45 bgs, Puerto Plata
24 bgs, Tampico
BENZOIN GUM—40 cs, J Berlage, Bangkok
10 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Bangkok
43 cs, Meer Corp, Bangkok
BERGAMOT OIL—46 hf Cs, Messina
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—3 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Manaus
2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Manaus
10 dms, National City Bank, Manaus
10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Manaus
2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Callao
BRUCINE ALKALOID—15 cs, Esso Standard Oil Co, London
BRUCINE SULFATE—15 cs, Esso Standard Oil Co, London
CALCIUM CARBONATE—500 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Avonmouth
1,600 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—220 dms, Yokohama
CALCIUM NITRATE—700 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Oslo
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—50 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Keelung
50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
17 dms, I Levine, Yokohama
10 dms, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Yokohama
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CHICAGO ACID—6 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
p-CHLOROPHENOXYETHANOL — 1 djn, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—10 dms, George Uhe Co, Colombo
CLAY, CHINA—896 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
COBALT OXIDE—280 cks, Antwerp
COBALT SULFATE—220 dms, Advance Intern Ltd, London
COCONUT OIL—605 tons, L A Ferm & Co, Rotterdam
300 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
322 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Marseille
499 tons, Rotterdam
COD OIL—150 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Trondheim
CODLIVER OIL—150 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Aalesund
COPAL GUM—168 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
418 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Matadi
417 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
128 bgs, S Winterbourne, Singapore
CORN STARCH—460 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bremen
550 bgs, Commercial Bank of N A, Antwerp
135 bgs, Rotterdam
CORNMINT OIL—6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Santos
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
1,000 bgs, Lenhardt & Brush, London
m-CRESYL GLYCERYL ETHER—8 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—25 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
163 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
CUMIN SEED—250 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Khorramshahr
200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Khorramshahr
100 bgs, Khorramshahr
CYANURIC CHLORIDE—200 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Yokohama
DAMMAR GUM—50 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
96 bgs, S Winterbourne, Singapore
DEGRAS—26 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Port Adelaide
25 dms, Overseas Trading Corp, Liverpool
110 dms, N I Malmstrom, Kobe
25 dms, H A Gogarty, Kobe
145 dms, N I Malmstrom, Nagoya
26 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
DEXTRIN—230 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co Rotterdam
25 bgs, S S Stafford, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—4 cs, Dorf International Ltd, Rotterdam
DICHLONE—90 dms, Naugatuck Chemical Div, Gothenburg
DICYANDIAMIDE—220 bgs, Caldwell & Co, Yokohama
DILL SEED—93 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
DISODIUM MONOMETHYL ARSENATE—22 dms, F L Kraemer, Hamburg
DYES, COALTAR—40 dms, C A Haynes, Havre
6 dms, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—135 bgs, T H Deutz Co, Bremen
1,845 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
675 bgs, Rotterdam
ESPARTO WAX—22 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, London
EUCALYPTOL—3 dms, F D Keller & Son, Alicante
EUCALYPTUS OIL—100 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Lisbon
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Kanematsu N Y Inc, Yokohama
GALL—5 dms, Wilson & Co, Port Adelaide
4 csks, Cosmos Shipping Co, Wellington
GELATIN—300 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Antwerp
35 cs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
20 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
240 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL——1 dm, Mane Fils Inc, Algiers
11 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Algiers
5 dms, J Manheimer, Algiers
2 dms, Casablanca
GHATTI GUM—174 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
285 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Bombay
57 bgs, Duvekot & Duffy, Bombay
GINGER—195 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Kingston
GLUE—200 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Avonmouth
90 dms, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
GLUESTOCK—376 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—300 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Trondheim
GUAR GUM—700 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
3,934 bgs, Mitchel Beck Co, Karachi
375 bgs, Wedemann & Godknecht, Inc, Genoa
GYPSUM—600 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,320 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
10,282 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
HELIOTROPIN—5 cs, Marseille
HOREHOUND HERB—138 bls, Meeer Corp, Casablanca
IMFERON—35 cs, Lakeside Lab, Liverpool
IODINE, CRUDE—21 kgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
300 bbls, Bunge Corp, Yokohama
IRON OXIDE—500 bgs, C K Williams Co, Malaga
1,600 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Malaga
441 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Malaga
480 bgs, Federal Paint Co, Malaga
10 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Liverpool
96 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Oslo
ISOSAFROEUGENOL—4 cs, Export Import Services, Yokohama
KARAYA GUM—59 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay
352 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
222 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
354 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
215 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell Inc, Bombay
LACTIC ACID—6 djns, E F Drew & Co, Hamburg
LANOLIN—5 dms, James E Fox, Genoa
LAVENDER OIL—1 dm, Antoine Chiris Co, Cannes
LEMON OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
16 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Haifa
25 hf cs, National City Bank, Messina
LEMON PEELS—59 bls, Meer Corp, Alicante
LEMONGRASS OIL—17 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
6 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
6 dms, Cochin
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
LOCUST BEAN GUM—1,000 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
200 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell Inc, Genoa
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
LOCUST BEAN GUM — 200 bgs, Meer Corp, Portimao
100 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Portimao
400 bgs, J L Quesada, Lisbon
560 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
1,200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Piraeus
600 bgs, Portimao
200 bgs, Valencia
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—30 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—9 bgs, Bandini Corp, Genoa
MELAMINE—1,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Bordeaux
MENTHOL—140 cs, George Uhe Co, Santos
75 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Santos
50 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Santos
38 cs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
17 dms, Mane Fils Inc, Cannes
MERCURY—50 flks, Trieste
MOLASSES—535 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MUSTARD OIL—17 cs, Florasynth Lab, Amsterdam
MYROBALANS—1,600 bgs, First National Chicago, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—723 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
2,679 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—8 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
7 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
160 dms, American Express Co, Genoa
NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,992 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NIGER SEED—237 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Massawa
177 bgs, R T French, Massawa
NUTMEG—140 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Singapore
14 bgs, Singapore
OLEYL ALCOHOL—26 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—194 dms, National City Bank, Tarragona
25 dms, J Ossola Co, Tarragona
25 dms, N Lekas Corp, Seville
25 dms, De Simone Bros, Tunis
25 dms, National City Bank, Seville
208 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Seville
24 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Seville
126 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Cadiz
25 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cadiz
50 dms, A Fantis, Cadiz
50 dms, Moscahlades Bros, Cadiz
450 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Seville
100 dms, Moscahlades Bros, Seville
50 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
110 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
98 dms, Malaga
ORANGE OIL—25 hf cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Messina
ORRIS ROOT—60 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
OXGALL—15 dms, International Packers Ltd, Santos
3 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Brisbane
PALM OIL—30 dms, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
1,067 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALM KERNEL OIL—398 tons, E F Drew & Co, Matadi
PAPAIN—77 cs, American Ferment Co, Matadi
20 cs, Salentine & Co, Matadi
PAPRIKA—350 bgs, E Raphael & Sons, Hamburg
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
15 bgs, M A Porazzi, Alicante
PAPRIKA EXTRACT—69 cs, Irving Trust Co, Alicante
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
420 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
250 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
930 bgs, Singapore
320 bgs, Cochin
PEPPER, WHITE—630 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
140 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PERU BALSAM—6 dms, H Weber & Co, Corinto
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—155,000 bbls, Kerr McGee Industries, Puerto La Cruz
PHENYL TRIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORDE—4 dms, Hoffmann-LaRoche Inc, Bremen
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—1,000 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Genoa
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Kingston
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—2,010 bgs, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—800 bgs, Bank of America, Gdynia
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Izmir
950 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—25 pallets, B T Chemco, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—220 dms, D Hauser, Hamburg
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—75 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemicals Inc, Gothenburg
PRUSSIAN BLUE—40 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
PSYLLIUM SEED—65 bls, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
130 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
67 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—660 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—146 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Matadi
PYRIDINE—30 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
PYRROLIDONE—9 dms, Gerhard & Hey, Rotterdam
QUASSIA CHIPS—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
QUININE SULFATE—22 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RICE STARCH—200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Antwerp
224 bgs, Alpha Chemical Products, Trieste
300 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
350 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
ROCHELLE SALTS—30 cks, Nylos Trading Genoa
SAGE OIL—6 bbls, Fritzsche Bros, Rijeka
SAGO FLOUR—334 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
SALICYLATES—20 dms, Lafayette Shipping Gothenburg
SANDALWOOD OIL—7 cs, Essential Oils Inc, Bombay
5 cs, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
SAPONIN—10 dms, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
19 cs, A K Peters Co, Valparaiso
SHELLAC—227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
SODA, CAUSTIC—21 pallets, B T Chemco, Gothenburg
SODIUM ALGINATE—60 dms, Stein Hall & Glasgow
SODIUM BENZOSULFIMIDE—20 dms, R J Sanders & Co, Yokohama
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM NAPHTHIONATE—20 dms, Kaufman Vinson, Kobe
SODUM ORTHOSULFABENZIMIDE—20 dms, V Bush & Co, Kobe
SODIUM PERBORATE—260 bgs, Leghorn
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—300 dms, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM THIOSULFATE—400 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SPEARMINT LEAVES—29 cs, Alexandria
TALC—460 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Bombay
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Itajai
3,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,000 bgs, H F R Dolan Jr, Itajai
3,503 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsich
336 bgs, Kohsichang
TARTARIC ACID—75 bgs, F Samuel & Co, Marseille
1,900 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, San Feliu Guixols
THYME LEAVES—23 bls, Van Loan & Co, Marseille
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—300 bgs, Nylos Trading Genoa
TOLBUTAMIDE—4 kgs, Byron Chemical Genoa
TRAGACANTH GUM—51 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—25 dms, H A Gogarty Rotterdam
30 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
250 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
1,150 dms, Venice
TURMERIC—285 bgs, Cochin
UNDECYLENIC ACID—23 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
VANILLA BEANS—48 cs, F Huber & Co, Tamarindo
WATTLE EXTRACT—660 bgs, Olson Import Co, Beira
XYLENOL—20 dms, Midland Tar Distillers, Liverpool
p-XYLOL—2 dms, Eastman Kodak Co, Hamburg
YLANG YLANG OIL—2 cs, Noville Essential Co, Manila
ZINC OXIDE—1,103 bgs, Smith Chemical & Co, Havre
200 cs, Marseille
800 bgs, London

Los Angeles

COPRA—750 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Legaspi
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Keelung
COPRA CAKE—6,720 bgs, American Trust Kolanbugan
CREOSOTE OIL—900 tons, Bernuth Lembke Yokohama
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Seed & Fee Corp, Kobe
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Amsterdam
EARTH COLORS—220 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
MONTAN WAX—100 bgs, Chemical Manufactu Co, Bremen
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, H V Nootbaar, Breme
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—169,491 bbls, Signal Co, Maracaibo
66,233 bbls, General Petroleum Corp, Maracaibo
603,633 bbls, Wilshire Oil Co, Bandar Ma
85,705 tons, Union Oil Co, Mina Al Ahma
145,745 bbls, Shell Oil Co, San Lorenzo
212,452 bbls, General Petroleum Corp, Cov
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Calcutta
UREA—600 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Glasg

Philadelphia

FUEL OIL—277,417 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Puntadon
GYPSUM—6,223 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hants
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—197,440 bbls, Socony bil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
273,934 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Min Ahmadi
104,353 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Nap
131,778 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La
119,259 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
237,639 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La

San Francisco

CALCIUM CARBONATE—785 bgs, N Sutcliffe Liverpool
CARAWAY SEED—73 bgs, McClintock Ste Co, Rotterdam
CASEIN—440 bgs, Western Dairy Products, bourne
600 bgs, J R Spellacy, Sydney
CASSIA—133 bls, Allard & Co, Penang
224 bls, Singapore
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Bulan
1,300 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
1,085 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
500 tons, Toftman Corp, Cebu
CREAM OF TARTAR—40 kgs, Nylos Tradin Genoa
DEGRAS—50 dms, Frank P Dow, Genoa
DEXTRIN—40 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotte
EARTH COLORS—675 bgs, Naftone Inc, R dam
FENUGREEK SEED—20 bgs, Hathaway Products, Bombay
FISHMEAL—2,174 bgs, Callao
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,119 tons, Kaiser Gypsu San Marcos
m-XYLENEDIAMINE—10 cs, Orinto Co, R dam
PEATMOSS—300 bls, Nurserymens Exch Bremen
1,000 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, H M Newhall, pore
PEPPER, RED—200 bgs, M S Cowen, Yokoh
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Interna Selling Corp, Marseille
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—366 bgs, Hat Allied Products, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—414 bgs, Barkey In ing Co, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, H M Newhall, Co
350 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
180 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—200 bgs, D M Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 bgs, American Meta Co, Santos
100 bgs, Singapore
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, RUTILE—1,600 bgs, Coast Chemical Co, Nagoya
UREA—5,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Amst
WHITE LEAD—300 bgs, London
ZINC OXIDE—600 bgs, London
ZINC SULFATE—100 bgs, P W Bellingall, werp

PONSIBILITIES BROADENED: Edwin W. ·lings, financial vice-president of General s, Minneapolis, Minn., assigned to addi- al duties as director of international ac- ies.

Asarco Expands Sales Unit To Handle More Copper

American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, has expanded its general sales department to handle an increase in copper it will have for sale.

According to S. D. Strauss, vice-president in charge of sales, Asarco has contracted to purchase, beginning early in 1960, 4,400 short tons of blister copper per month from Southern Peru Copper Corporation. Under present plans, this copper will be refined at the company's Baltimore, Md., refinery and sold through the sales department in New York.

Termites Waterloo

—*Continued from page 3*

flict is to keep the enemy from ever lighting on American soil. Described as an extremely destructive species, (relatives of the coptotermes crassus cause million of dollars in damage annually in the Canal Zone, Hawaii, and Australia), the termite forms wings at a certain stage in its life and may fly to surrounding areas. This is what the USDA specialists were afraid of.

To answer this phase of the problem, they called on the plastics industry, and came up with plastic sheeting that will be used to completely cover the drydock and pier to form an airtight seal.

Inside the big plastics bubble, some 20,000 pounds of methyl bromide will be released into the 3½ million cubic foot of space that must be fumigated. Since the dock sections are afloat, the plastic sheeting must be weighted on the ends and dropped below water level to form a seal.

The treatment period will be from twenty-four to forty-eight hours for individual dock sections.

Colton Chemical Expansion

—*Continued from page 7*

sions in the paint, paper, and adhesive industries, Colton says.

The new ester plant will manufacture dibutyl maleate, dibutyl phthalate, and similar products used in emulsion systems. Polyvinyl acetate and copolymer resin emulsions, sold under the "Vinac" and "Flexbond" tradenames, are the principal products of Colton.

The new warehouse and bulk storage facilities at Elkton will boost existing facilities about 20 percent and will provide increased service and delivery to paint, paper, and adhesive manufacturers in the east and south. In addition to maintaining warehouse stocks at key marketing locations throughout the country, Colton Chemical operates bulk warehouse terminals at Los Angeles; Dallas, Tex., and Tampa, Fla.

Blaw-Knox Company is constructing the new facilities at Elkton.

Fish Oil Exports

—*Continued from page 4*

European countries in the field were up 15 percent in 1958. Norway—the leading exporter in Europe—maintained fairly high shipments despite a sharp decline in output. However, stocks were reduced substantially. Iceland's exports also were reported up sharply, primarily because of a bigger output. The US, in actual production, showed its heels to all other producers, climbing 9 percent in output over the 1957 figure. Previously, from 1951 to 1957, Norway had been top dog in the field.

World exports of fish oils, including fish liver oils, were estimated at about 200,000 short tons, up 5 percent from 1957.

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- N-ETHYLETHYLENEIMINE
- ETHYL ISOTHIOCYANATE
- N-ETHYLMALEIMIDE
- ETHYLMERCURIC CHLORIDE
- ETHYLMERCURIC IODIDE
- ETHYL NITRATE
- 2-ETHYLTHIOPHENE
- ETIOCHOLENIC ACID
- EUROPIUM
- FABIATRIN
- FERROUS ARSENATE
- FERROUS THIOCYANATE
- FERULIC ACID
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CYCLOPENTANONE B.P. 130-131° C.	Commercial
CYCLOPENTANOL (Cyclopentyl Alcohol) B.P. 139-140° C.	Commercial
CYCLOPENTYL BROMIDE B.P. 137-138° C.	Commercial
CYCLOPENTYL CHLORIDE (Red Label) B.P. 113-114° C.	Research & Pilot
CYCLOPENTYLPROPIONIC ACID B.P. 130-132° C/12.	Commercial
CYCLOPENTYLPROPIONYL CHLORIDE B.P. 81-82° C/10.	Commercial
CYCLOHEXENE OXIDE B.P. 129-130° C.	Research

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Price rises in the market seemed to be contagious last week and two item with the disease found themselves virtually quarantined from trading activit The sick bay list includes citronella, geranium, rhodinol and vetiver. Ceylo citronella advanced 5 cents per pound; Algerian geranium, $1 per pound; Bourbo geranium, $2.50 per pound; rhodinol, $3.50 per pound; Bourbon vetiver, $2.25 p pound, and Haitian vetiver, $1.25 per pound. Little buying and selling was reported and several dealers who usually handle geranium and vetiver said they were making no effort to replenish their diminishing stocks due to the inflation.

Declines that were expected in both peppermint and spearmint did not occur and both items continue at their previous quotations. Further reductions are anticipated, however, as the harvesting season draws near.

Vanilla beans are still reported to be an extremely tight market, but they saw no price rise last week. Neither did the artificial vanilla flavorings, vanillin and ethyl vanillin.

Along more general lines—An expert in the field of essential oils, Dr. Ernest Guenther who is associated with one of the leading essential oils companies here, has recently returned from South America bringing up-to-date information on the status of that continent's agricultural development. In a published report, Dr. Guenther says that Argentina has fertile soil, a variety of altitudes, soils and climates, great quantities of virgin land and a progressive population. Still, he says, the relatively new essential oil industry is not yet able to meet the requirements of the Argentine market—mainly because of the lack of experience in the field, which he considers highly specialized. The high rate of interest on bank loans, scarcity of modern farming equipment and fertilizers and the inefficiency of labor plus high fringe benefits all combine to discourage large-scale essential oil production.

He says that the land-owner, unable to purchase modern labor-saving farm machinery and dependent entirely on hired labor, is hardly in a position to compete with the small settler who works his field with the help of his family. The latter simply sells his output at the highest price he can get and has no worries about fringe benefits or even taxes. For this reason, Dr. Guenther goes on, the large-scale operators are finding it more advantageous to buy their raw oils from several small producers in the interior, rather than to cultivate their own extensive plantations which are becoming increasingly more expensive to operate.

In spite of the drawbacks, the essential oil industry of Argentina has developed during the past few years, but Dr. Guenther says, there is still a need for expansion because many oils must be imported.

Price Trends

Advanced

Citronella, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Geranium, Algerian, $1 per lb.
Bourbon, $2.50 per lb.
Rhodinol, $3.50 per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, $2.25 per lb.
Haitian, $1.25 per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 25, 1958
147.51	146.09	145.54	145.89

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Citronella—Information from source indicates that buyers are showing little interest in the high-priced material from Formosa, listed in this publication as Java type. Its current quotation ranges from 72½c. to $1.10 per pound. So, it is expected that there will be a downward revision as fall approaches.

According to the report, the Formosans deliberately raised their prices when Red China cut down on its citronella shipping some months ago. Word has it now that Red China plans to revitalize its citronella trading toward the end of the year, so the Formosa shippers are preparing to revise their prices.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended July 17, 1959

Anise seed, 181 bags.
Black pepper, 20 bags
Cassia, 5 lots, 975 bales
Celery seed, 262 bags
Cumin seed, 110 bags
Ginger, 3 bags
Gum karaya, 15 bags
Kola nuts, 158 bags
Mace, 3 lots, 40 cases
Nutmegs, 10 lots, 669 bags
Papain, 3 lots, 158 cases
White pepper, 6 lots, 15 bags

Embargoes prohibit the United Sta from buying Red China material h American dealers will certainly be al to take advantage of the easier mar situation once the Red Chinese re-en the market on a full scale. To what tent the Formosans must cut their pri to compete with the China mainland anybody's guess, but it is fairly cert that a substantial reduction is inevitab

Citronella from Ceylon is currently li ed in OPD at prices ranging from 65c. $1.05 per pound. This represents a per pound advance since the quotat printed on these pages two weeks ago.

Geranium—Spot stocks are limited a the little material that is on hand is pri considerably higher than the quotat listed in this publication's preceding iss As closely as this writer could ascerta Algerian is up to $20.50 per pound fr $19.50 per pound and the Bourbon is to $23 from $20.50 per pound. Th figures, admittedly are high, but it see that most of the dealers who had b quoting the lower prices have decided to risk buying any more material at s advanced prices.

None of the dealers cared to vent a guess about the future pricing situati but it is easy enough to look to the p As recently as 1953, both the Bourbon the Algerian types were selling for as tle as $8.35 per pound, according to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's 1959 Hi Chemical Price Issue.

It is doubtful that geranium will go l low again, but it is also doubtful tha can remain over $20 per pound for long. This seemed to be the conser of the dealers here last week.

Peppermint—Until the current cro harvested, within a few weeks, there little domestic news of peppermint to reported. So we will turn our atten to the peppermint investigations Dr. nest Guenther has done in Argentina.

Associated with one of the leading sential oil companies here, Dr. Guen is a world traveler and has recently turned from a three-months tour of C Brazil, Peru, Argentina and the State Santa Catarina, Parana and Sao Paulo

According to Dr. Guenther, peppern the most valuable essential oil produ in Argentina, was introduced into country by Dr. Alberto Tedin in 1934 brought a few plants of the true Mitc variety and of the Franco-Mitcham va ty from the Grasse region of Soutl France. Two years later, commer plantings were started in El Aguaray Tedin's plantation near Tunayan in Province of Mendoza.

Today, most of the peppermint pla tions are in the Province of Mendoza, partments of Tunayan and San Ca The average yearly yield in good yea from 75,000 to 90,000 pounds of oil— over Argentina's domestic needs.

Planting is done in the winter, w in Argentina is in July and August, harvesting is in their summer, Febr and March. About two months after summer crop, there is another ha which, however, yields less oil than summer crop. In Mendoza, the v weather does not last long enough t low two complete crops.

Total yield of oil varies, accordin Dr. Guenther, but the range is bet 40 to 60 pounds per acre.

Dr. Guenther observed that the pe mint industry seems to have reach static state and certainly is not gro

Essential Oils

He says that growers can make a better living by raising grapes, apples, pears and the like, so they are reluctant to get into the production of peppermint, a capricious item at best.

Dr. Guenther did not discuss the prices of Argentinian peppermint, but just within the last seven years here in the United States, the peppermint oil has fluctuated between $3 and $3.60 per pound.

Vetiver—All of a sudden the few dealers who handle vetiver have been notified by both the Haitian and the Bourbon shippers that the price is on the rise. There is no particular reason for the advance, a usually well-informed source here in New York said last week. To the best of his knowledge there is no shortage and no crop failure; its just that vetiver "has gotten the geranium sickness." At any rate, the spot prices are up considerably since last week. The current quotation for Bourbon rose from $12.25 to $14.50 per pound and the Haitian rose from $12.75 to $14 per pound.

Several dealers who usually handle the oil, report that they are filling existing orders, but that they are not accepting new orders, because their own replacement costs would be so high.

Such a price leap oughtn't to surprise essential oil dealers, however. A quick check in the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's 1959 Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue shows that the Bourbon type, in the seven years the record has been kept, has fluctuated between $9.25 and $23 per pound. The Haitian has ranged between $9.25 and $22 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethole—General weakening in both the USP and the technical grades was noted last week although the new listings did not serve to alter appreciably the quotations in this publication. According to the current listing, the USP ranges between $1.18 and $1.30 per pound and the technical ranges between 92c. and $1 per pound. No particular reason was put forth for the market weakening.

Ethyl Vanillin—The price has remained constant throughout the recent vanilla bean sky-rocket advance. Current quotations range between $6.75 and $6.95 depending on the size of the order.

Eugenol—The market is firm following the 5c. per pound decline three weeks ago. The USP grade ranges between $2.25 and $2.75 per pound.

Isoeugenol—Material may be bought for $3.50 per pound.

Rhodinol — Reflecting the inflationary status of geranium oil, rhodinol rose in price last week. From its former low of $38.50 per pound, it advanced to $42 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Ginger—The shipping season for material from Cochin, Africa and Nigeria is over and spot stocks are adequate, not heavy.

Nutmegs — Source prices of material from East India are high, so very little is being shipped at this time. The same is true for East Indian mace.

Paprika—Lower quality grades such as Czech, Hungarian and Bulgarian are available, informed sources here report.

Pepper—Trading was slow last week because holders were willing to wait for demand to pick up rather than to shade their prices to meet bids. It was pointed out that the dock workers contract expires at the end of September—a fact which might complicate the supply picture for black pepper.

Red Pepper—Demand is getting stronger, so a price rise is anticipated, the dealers report.

White pepper advanced slightly last week at source.

Pimento—Stocks of material from Jamaica are light, it was said.

Turmeric — Only small quantities of turmeric from Madras and Alleppey are being offered; all African on spot has been sold, and only odd lots of Haitian and Jamaican are available, it was reported last week.

Vanilla Beans — Dealers here pretty well agree that beans from Madagascar continue at their previous quotation, $14 to $14.50 per pound. And they insist that they have no trouble at all selling material at that price in spite of the fact that that is the highest the beans have gone in at least seven years according to the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's 1959 Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue. In fact, one could buy a pound of vanilla beans for as little as $2.65 as recently as 1952. (One New York dealer who has been selling vanilla beans since 1902 claims to have sold them at prices ranging from 45c. to $18 per pound).

Recent information from source indicates that there are only some 18 or 20 tons of beans on the island of Madagascar as compared to approximately 60 tons remaining last year at this time.

The shortage of beans from Mexico is not nearly as pronounced as the situation in Madagascar, but Mexican shippers are taking advantage of the squeeze and have upped their prices accordingly. No advance was noted last week which means the cuts are still selling for $13.50 per pound and the wholes for $14 per pound.

Dealers' reactions vary as to the overall effect the shortage will have on the vanilla bean consumer. Some say there just won't be enough vanilla flavoring to go around and others reluctantly predict a field day for the synthetics. As yet, however, no advance has been noted in the synthetics and no particular strengthening in the markets for such products as vanillin and ethyl vanillin.

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Data Offered

A. Gross & Co., New York, has issued a revised edition of the catalog **"Fatty Acids in Modern Industry."** Included are up-to-date specifications on the firm's line of stearic and oleic acids, tallow fatty acids and glycerides, coconut and other vegetable fatty acids and glycerine; a chart showing the component fatty acids in these products; and a list of the standard analytical test references used in the industry.

The Matheson Coleman & Bell Division of Matheson Company, Inc., Norwood (Cincinnati), Ohio, has issued a revised and expanded **laboratory chemical catalog** that includes organic chemicals, laboratory reagents, spectro-quality solvents and biological stains. The formula is listed for each item in the 200-page book. Copies are available from MC&B distributors or by writing to the firm at 2909 Highland avenue in Norwood.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has issued a twelve-page bulletin offering new data on the reactions and pharmaceutical applications of **acetophenone.** Physical properties, specifications, shipping data and graphs of solubility, vapor pressure and specific gravity, are tabulated in the bulletin.

US Rubber Licenses

—Continued from page 4

ber's Naugatuck Chemical Division. The auto firm is also the first licensee of the process to make both its own vinyl plastic film and steel.

Vinyl film for laminate use will be made in the Ford Motor chemical products plant in Mt. Clemen's, Mich. This plant was activated by Ford in the summer of 1958 to produce vinyl automotive trim. Many of its operations are mechanized or semi-automated, from the unloading of raw materials from closed hopper railroad cars to the calendaring of vinyl film.

Essentially the laminating process is a method for continuously bonding metal with semi-rigid plastic sheet to give the metal an attractive and durable finish before it is formed. Then it can be shaped, and fabricated, with virtually any metal-working technic—including spot-welding—without damaging the plastic facing.

The process has now been licensed to seventeen manufacturers, including major steel companies, in twenty-seven foreign countries. Naugatuck Chemical estimated that annual, world-wide production of the laminate will reach 140 million square feet by 1960.

Obituaries

J. Ward Casterton, retired director of purchasing for Standard Oil Company of New Jersey died July 20 in Newark. He was seventy-three years old. Mr. Casterton was with Standard Oil for thirty-five years and retired in 1940.

C. Robert Fay, a director of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and vice-president in charge of the firm's paint and brush division, died July 19 in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was fifty-nine years old.

N. W. Kelley, president of Southern Varnish Corporation, Roanoke, Va., died July 10. He was sixty-six years old. Mr. Kelley assumed his posts with Southern Varnish in 1929.

J. T. Powers, retired director of research and development for Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., died July 21 in that city. He was seventy-five years old.

Henry W. Pratt, sales engineer in the Boston, Mass., sales district of American Oil Company, died July 21 in Buffalo, N.Y. He had been with American Oil since 1924.

Thomas J. Rudolph, manager of the Philadelphia office of Standard Ultramarine & Color Company, Huntington, W. Va., died July 11 in Philadelphia. He was sixty-years old. Mr. Rudolph had been with Standard Ultramarine for more than twenty years.

Ernest Theodore Villareal, an executive of American Metal Company for several years and treasurer of Carbon Black Exports, Inc. until his retirement in 1949, died July 23 in Eltingville, N.Y. He was seventy-one years old.

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Coatings Materials

Trade sale paints have felt a substantial boost from the steel strike. For, following the pattern that prevailed during last year's recession, temporarily unemployed workers are putting their unwanted free time to use in redecorating homes and apartments, according to reports from the Pittsburgh and other strike-bound areas. But the picture for many raw materials, unfortunately, is clouded by the seasonal doldrums.

Sales of dry colors, the various oxide pigments and earth colors reflect early vacation shutdowns in the paint industry. Moreover, last week's buying was restricted to fill-in needs, indicating that these consumers too were preparing to close.

Casein demand here was also on the wane last week, which may be one reason why Argentina trimmed its wholesale quotation ¾ cent per pound. This move was promptly reflected in local quotations, but prospects that it would stir up an increase in sales were nil, most consuming mills having closed or being about to close.

The PA shortage, with fears of worse to come due to the steel strike, gives markets for some of the plasticizers and resins an entirely different complexion, stirring brisk demand for alkyds and dioctyl phthalate especially. Trade sources say that if the squeeze on PA continues, and it is bound to if the steel strike does, supply of these materials will dry up. Aware of this, consumers are absorbing as much material as they can find these days.

A report on the asbestos market, summarized below, portrayed a booming market during the first half of the year, and foresaw more of the same for the final months, with the usual proviso about an early settlement of the steel strike.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Pigments—Pressing demands of the roofing industry were filled promptly during May. Latest information from the Census Bureau showed shipments advancing sharply to 3,641,000 pounds from April's 3,178,000. The Bureau further noted that in May of last year only 2,389,000 pounds were shipped.

In a breakdown by individual pigments, the Bureau reported May shipments at 1,146,000 pounds of atomized powder, 447,000 pounds of flaked powder and 2,048,000 pounds of paste. For the previous month, the respective totals were 1,073,000 pounds, 449,000 pounds and 1,656,000 pounds, and for May of last year, 525,000, 298,000 and 1,566,000 pounds.

Copper Oxide—As noted in this space a week ago, quotations of copper oxide are 1½c. per pound easier, reflecting easier metal. Prices for 100 to 5,000 pounds of the pigment are quoted now at 46¼c. per pound for black, 45c. for US Navy Type I red, 45c. for Type II. The standard differentials prevail for larger quantities. Supply is adequate to take care of the trade's current demands, which at this season are none too brisk.

Zinc Pigments—Consumer paint sales have turned up sharply in the Pittsburgh and other strikebound areas, according to informed sources. This repeats the pattern observed during last year's spell of high unemployment when idled workers helped push trade sales to a new high by using their unwanted free time to redecorate homes and apartments.

Notwithstanding, the raw materials for paint, notably this group, have run into pretty slow demand since start of this month, a result of widespread plant shutdowns for repairs and vacation. Doldrums are not expected to give way until the middle of August, and real briskness can hardly be anticipated until the Fall season gets underway, trade sources said.

Statistics on Rubber, recently issued by the Department of Commerce, give some idea of how zinc pigments fared during the Spring season, rubber being one of the group's most active outlets. Consumption of all types of rubber totaled 113,392 long tons in May as against only 102,829 in May a year ago. In April, when Spring buying reached its apex, shipments totaled 121,222 long tons, the Department reported.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Forecasts for the first five months of this year erred on the conservative side. According to latest reports from the industry, shipments of crude for the period exceeded those of the like 1958 period by 15 percent. Record high production of steel had much to do with this by bringing in its wake unusually strong demand for asbestos textiles, it was noted. And the automobile industry was credited with spurring sales of new-equipment brake lining to a high level.

Other asbestos outlets were relatively active during the period, but without feature. Paper was said to be running only about three to five percent better than last year, and capacity proved still to be far in excess of demand. High pressure insulation encountered good demand, but sharp price competition drained much of the profit out of it, and the situation wasn't expected to improve until construction activity shared more substantially in the economy's prosperity. Low pressure insulation suffered under the inroads of competitive materials, but cement products showed some improvement with prospects of further gains, according to information from the trade.

Overall activity, especially in crude, has been slow since June due to vacation shutdowns. August is expected to bring a smart upturn provided the steel strike is settled soon enough.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Casein, imp., Arg., ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 25, 1958
103.03	103.04	103.04	101.45

For Current Prices see page 9

Synthetic Resins

The following figures, show sales in pounds for April with March figures included for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

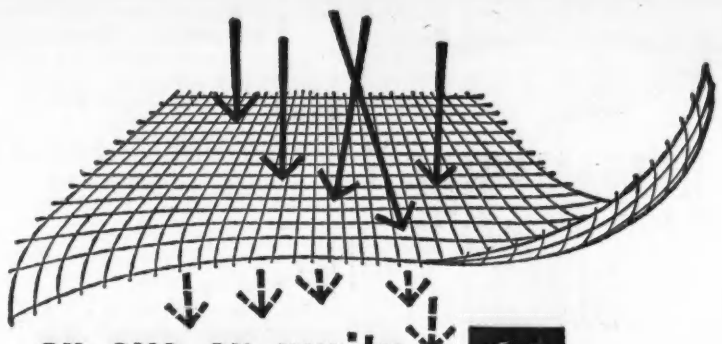
	Sales March	April
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	17,900,056	18,032,946
Laminating resins	7,927,004	8,412,677
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	1,932,187	2,273,001
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,447,858	2,351,243
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	5,988,061	7,219,630
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	89,716,242	97,066,812
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	10,157,329	10,793,610
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	3,697,307	3,637,258
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	409,461	445,267
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene.	384,991	430,760
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gum, esterified with glycerol)	991,189	1,127,772
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	902,800	1,075,158
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins:	2,427,701	2,118,959
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids.	2,231,848	2,774,430
All other modifications	4,106,110	3,989,654
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	23,098,450	21,123,145
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:		
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials, including silicone resins	18,180,433	18,879,504

* Revised.

Vinyls—The Automotive industry, with its demand for fabrics and finishes, kept this market busy during the first half. The only cloud on the economic horizon now is the steel strike, which will have to be settled in a matter of weeks, if it is not to take a serious toll of chemical business, trade sources said last week.

Natural Resins

Gum—Light consuming needs were filled promptly last week from ample stocks. Congo copals were moved at 25c.



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to 26c. per pound for No. 1, 22c. to 24c. for No. 2 and 16½c. to 19c. for No. 3.

Shellac—Demand lagged, many formulators of coatings and waxes having already shut down for vacation. What little demand there was restricted itself to fill-in needs, indicating that these consumers too were preparing to close.

Orange grades held unchanged at price levels of long standing, moving from abundant stocks at 36c. to 39c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 35c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 32c. to 34c. for superfiine. Bleached was also unchanged and ample at 46c. for bonedry and 56c. for fully refined in bags, 1,500-lb. lots. Other containers were available, the usual differentials prevailing.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Lower offering prices for Argentine casein were reflected here last week by a ¾c. decline in dealers' listings to 18¾c. per pound, forward shipment, minimum one carlot.

Argentina's action was hard to explain. One dealer estimates that country's stocks at 6,000 tons, not an excessively large amount considering that the only real competition for markets these days is coming from Poland and Australia, and the latter source is said to have scant stocks. Scandinavia will have no material to offer this year, according to latest advices from that area. For drought is reported to have made output of casein impossible.

That leaves only Poland as a competitor to be reckoned with in the volume market, and apparently it has become a strong competitor, with ample stocks and the ability to meet Argentina's price anywhere. At least that is how one observer here sees the situation. New Zealand casein, incidentally, is in fair supply and meeting normal demand, but as a 24c. per pound premium material it is not expected to compete with standard quality.

Demand here is lackadaisical and prospects that it will be stirred by the lower prices are nil, many mills having closed for vacation and others slowing their activity to a summer pace.

Naval Stores

The naval stores industry produced 13,890 barrels of turpentine and 38,550 drums of rosin in June, an overall decline of 16 percent from the same month of last year, according to Agricultural Marketing Service. Combined with declines scored during the first two months of the crop year, this made for a quarterly decline of nine percent, the USDA agency said. Output of steam distilled turpentine was off two percent in the same quarter, but sulfate turpentine rose 24 percent.

On June 30, the agency said, stocks of gum turpentine and rosin stood at 14,330 barrels and 462,110 drums, respectively. CCC holdings of turpentine looked virtually exhausted, while the corporation's rosin stocks were 91,000 drums lighter. Steam distilled and tall oil rosin stocks were said to have declined slightly during the month.

Rosin—Market continued in a firm position under active trade. Prices of current output, due to scarcity, were still substantially higher than those of CCC material. For example, 70 drums of newcrop WW sold at an average of $9.25 per drum while nearly 1,500 drums of CCC origin were moved at prices averaging $8.90. Sales for the week were tallied at 10,032 drum equivalents, consisting of 24.8 percent drums, 2.4 percent bags, 24.6 percent tankcars, and 46.2 percent export drums.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. July 17	Mon. July 20	Tues. July 21	Wed. July 22	Thurs. July 23
Drums—					
K	$8.44	...	...	$8.14‡	...
M	8.41	...	...	...	...
N	9.00	...	...	...	...
WG	9.25	...	$9.17	8.80	$9.13
WW	8.85‡	...	...	9.22‡	...
Bags—					
N	8.80	...	...	...	...
WW	9.09‡	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended July 23): WG, $8.45; M or better, $8.39‡; WW, $8.60.

Sales, USDA: 1,840* 1,561* 240* 895* 1,195*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; K-N, $9.75.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.543‡	.54	.542	...	.535
Sales	36,000¶	12,000¶	8,000¶	...	12,000¶

*—Drums equivalent. †—Tankcars. ‡—Carlots. ¶—Gallons. §—Average price.
Note: Monday's sales confined to tankcars and export drums.

IN PRODUCT POST: Harry William Peterson, appointed product manager for chemicals by Enjay Company, New York. He replaces A. C. Matthies, who will serve on a loan assignment in London until early 1960.

Hyoscine Stockpile Sale Is Being Planned by GSA

General Services Administration plans to start selling its stock of 4,070 ounces of hyoscine, now held in the national stockpile, in about six months. Plans to dispose of the material were disclosed by the agency in a notice published July 23 in the *Federal Register*.

GSA said that the material is being declared obsolete for the uses intended to be made of it in time of war and there is now no longer any need for stockpiling this quantity of hyoscine.

Sales of the chemical will be spread over a period of about three years so as not to place an undue burden on commercial markets. It will be sold in lots not to exceed 1,070 ounces at intervals of not less than nine months. The first would take place sometime in January.

The government-owned hyoscine, held at three separate depots is stored in 5-ounce bottles, packaged, for the most part, twenty-four to the case.

Although both lots will be offered by the case, GSA proposes to vary lot sizes to tailor some of its offerings to the buying capacity of prospective customers.

Hazardous Labeling Bill

—Continued from page 3

testimony on a bill introduced by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri, which also has to do with labeling of household products. This bill is understood to be the bill of the American Medical Association and differs from the industry bill in a number of respects, one important difference being that the AMA bill would cover hazardous products for commercial use as well as those packaged for household use.

Changes Called Minor

Although the "clean draft" of the industry's bill differs in a number of respects from its original proposal, those who have taken part in the drafting insist that the changes made are only minor in character and that fundamentally the bill is the same as before. Most of the changes had to do with drafting technics and the scope of the bill is the same as before, while the labeling requirements are substantially the same.

The bill covers substances which are toxic, corrosive, irritating, strongly sensitizing, flammable and substances which generate pressure. It imposes requirements on manufacturers and distributors to see that the labels contain certain information relative to the contents and their hazards.

The bill prohibits misbranding for introduction in commerce of any such hazardous substances, sets penalties for violation provisions of the proposed law and provides government seizure of misbranded packages. Misbranded imported hazardous substances would be refused admission to the United States.

Cyanamid Increases

—Continued from page 3

Chemical Corporation, New York (OPD, 7/13/59).

Hayden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York (OPD, 7/20/59).

In last week's announcement, Cyanamid said that provision for the just-announced expansion, and even for further expansion, was made in the initial installation, which is expected to be on stream before the end of this year.

Construction of the additional production facilities will begin immediately, with the expansion expected to reach completion in about nine months.

Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Adhesives are used in almost everything that we pick up, see and use in our daily lives, from furniture to telephones. The historical background of adhesives probably started in the time of the cavemen, and they have been in use ever since. The future of adhesives appears almost limitless. There might be the day when houses, cars, trailers, and boats will all be bonded with adhesives rather than riveted and bolted together. Other manufacturers foresee the possibility of shoes without stitching or nails, also in the appliance industry could be the day when tubs and washing machines shells will be bonded and insulated in one operation. With the seemingly never ending future markets for adhesives, the number of adhesives will increase, for as is usually the case, one adhesive used in a specific field will not fill the bill in another field.

Advantages of adhesives over rivets and bolts include the fact that adhesives are said to be stronger than the objects they hold together and in that strength is the ability to use lighter weight materials. Also, it is easier to bond dissimilar materials with adhesives than with bolts, and there is greater beauty with the elimination of seams, bolt heads and other protuberances.

Ultra Chemical Works, a division of Vitco Chemical Company, has increased the drum prices of **"Sulframin AB40 Powder," "Sulframin AB40 Flakes,"** and **Sulframin AB40 C Flakes"** by ½c. per pound. The new listing for both **"Sulframin AB40 Powder** and **Flakes"** is .145c. per pound, 41 gallon drums, truck load or car load. The listing of **"Sulframin AB40 Conc. Flakes"** is currently 25c. per pound, same basis.

According to a recent report by the United States Tariff Commission on production and sales of surface active agents in the US, total production of anionic, amphoteric, cationic, and nonionic surfactants in 1958 reached 1,334,146,000 pounds with sales totaled at a quantity of 1,199,968,000 pounds at a dollar value of $234,892,000 and a unit value of 20c per pound. Production of anionic surfactants totaled 976,620,000 pounds with sales amounting to 899,191,000 pounds worth $148,351,000 and a unit value of 16c. per pound.

The same United States Tariff Commission bulletin states that output of amphoteric surface active agents in 1958 amounted to 2,364,000 pounds with sales coming to 2,299,000 pounds with a dollar value of $1,122,000, and a unit value of 49c. per pound. Cationic and nonionic surfactants' production totaled 46,807,000 pounds and 328,755,000 pounds respectively. Sales of both types reached 25,699,000 pounds worth $14,197,000 at a unit value of 56c. per pound for cationics; and for nonionics sales totaled 272,479,000 pounds valued at 70,922,000 and a unit value of 26c. per pound.

Adhesives

There are several effective ways by which adhesives can develop bond strength in joints. One of the more familiar is drying or loss of solvents as in the setting of paste, mucilages, and rubber cements. Heat may be used to speed up this process, or it may take place at normal air temperatures. Another popular one is pressure-sensitive action, as in certain tapes, by which the adhesive is formulated to have immediate adhesion and still maintain good, immediate cohesive strength to withstand leads and stresses involved. Another important mechanism is used in hot hide glues for woodworking, packaging, bookbinding and labeling. This is the cooling of hot or molten adhesive. Finally, there is the process of chemical reactions involved in converting thermosetting resins of low molecular weight into fully cured and durable polymers in the joint.

Franklin Glue has on the market **"Titebond Glue,"** which is a ready to use, water dispersed aliphatic resin base. Cream in color, this product has a pH of 5.0, plus or minus 0.2, a freezing point of 30°F., a jell point above 144°F., and a working range of 50° to 110°F.

According to Franklin, **"Titebond Glue"** will not craze with time under dry conditions, nor does it absorb nearly as much moisture in a wet atmosphere as do glues made with a high grade hot animal glue. Thus, for these reasons Franklin claims that **"Titebond Glue"** joints have better stability with time when subjected to various exposure conditions. Further advantages, according to Franklin, include **"Titebond Glue's"** fine heat resistance and cold flow resistance which the company says makes better joints than many polyvinyl acetate glues. Also it is ready to use which means there is no mixing or heating or change in the glue due to heating and evaporation. Finally **"Titebond Glue"** sets rapidly in a glue joint.

Burtonite Company manufactures **"Glu-Beeds,"** a modified hot-melt adhesive delivered in the form of dust free pellets about ⅛th inch wide and less thick. **"Glu-Beeds"** are described as being amphoteric in nature and chemically neutral in respect to charge relationships at pH values of 4.7 to 5.5. Above pH of 5.5 it is normally negatively charged, and in water solution can be caused to take a positive or negative charge by addition of dilute acid or dilute alkalie under controlled conditions.

Certain advantages of **"Glu-Beeds,"** states Burtonite, include a tensile strength of 4,000 PSI, the strength of initial bond is adequate to permit immediate handling after gluing, dried glue lines do not crystalize with age, and are not adversely affected by even prolonged exposure to high humidity, high dry heat, or deep freeze temperatures.

According to Burtonite, their product is not water-proof, and applied films between porous materials if put in water and kept submerged for over an hour will absorb some of the water, swell and soften. The applied and dried **"Glue-Beed"** solution, however, is usually more water resistant than the materials glued.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Antibacterials & Fungicides

Fungi exist anywhere and everywhere, and consume almost anything that is organic, if conditions are right. The most prevalent controlling factor in the growth of mold is moisture. Mold mildew, rot and decay are terms that refer to fungi, or to the damage done by them. Fungi are plants which lack chlorophyll. Thus they are rendered incapable of synthesizing their food from carbon dioxide and water like other plants. Fungi consume organic nutrients.

Fungi may be detrimental or beneficial. They help rid the earth of debris such as dead leaves; but fungi cannot detect the difference between a field of dead vines or a dead pine tree in the forest and a field of growing crops or a board in a lumberyard. Chemicals, known as fungicides, have proved helpful in deterring the growth of fungi of all types. Industrial fungicides can be classified thus: metallics, phenolics, and organic derivatives of nitrogen and sulfur.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works offers turf fungicides trade named **"Cadminate,"**

—Continued on page 66

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Crude coconut oil continued unsettled in the absence of buying interest last week and registered a decline of ¾ cent per pound both on the Pacific coast and New York markets. Stocks here were light and an occasional lot moved for immediate needs. Copra remained steady and shipments closed unchanged. Consuming demand for edible vegetable oils was light and spotty, which is usual at this season. Soybean, corn, cottonseed and peanut oils were fractionally lower.

Interest in tallow and greases also lagged with light sales noted at slightly lower levels, chiefly for domestic needs, while export business continued slow. Cash lard was irregular and slightly lower, and loose lard reached new lows.

Olive oil spot market was stronger and advanced 10 cents per gallon as a result of the increased cost of replacements from primary sources combined with temporary suspension of exports of oil in drums from Spain. Shipments in tins were not affected. This brought more interest for spot delivery, while trading for shipment was quiet.

Palm oil was easier due to lower cost of replacements and spot stocks declined ½ cent per pound.

Consumers continued to purchase moderate lots of linseed oil for spot delivery. This kept the market in a steady position. Demand for deferred continued inactive. Other drying oils were unchanged. Tung and oiticica moved spasmodically for immediate delivery. Brazilian castor oil was quiet and unchanged. Demand for crude menhaden continued slow for domestic or export delivery. Fishing in the Atlantic and Gulf areas was reported light.

Interest in oilmeals slackened and quotations were weak. Soybean meal declined $2 to $2.50 per ton for unrestricted delivery. Linseed meal also was lower, off $1 per ton.

Price Trends

Advanced

Olive oil, 10c. per gal.

Reduced

Coconut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Refd., deod., 2c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 1/10c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb.
Ouricury wax, 2c. per lb.
Palm oil, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 to $2.50 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 25, 1958
113.88	114.81	112.95	123.66

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Business was light, though deliveries against contracts continued in good request. No. 1 Brazilian oil was available at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery. Domestic grades were quiet and unchanged.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	2,812,000
Previous week	.....	4,162,000
Corresponding week, 1958	271,800	1,200,000
Total this year	15,572,950	51,226,000
Corresponding period, 1958	9,041,500	46,027,000

Coconut—Continued slow demand further weakened the market and prices were off ¾c. Crude declined to 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, July delivery. The New York market also was lower and nominal at 18½c. tankcar basis for nearby delivery.

Corn—Trading was reported slow. Crude was offered at 11⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for prompt delivery. Refined oil was lower at 15.35c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures market was thin and a narrow affair on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Prices were moderately lower due in part to heavy rains in the dry soybean belt. Liquidation was not heavy but sufficient to lower quotations. Slow export business and favorable progress of the cotton crop helped to ease the market. There were 96 tenders of July contracts last week bringing the total to 159 to date. Cash oils were quiet and slightly lower. Refined salad was maintained at 16⅜c. to 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, as to seller.

Crude cottonseed oil was more or less nominal. Old crop was scarce and light sales took place at 13c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast., July delivery and 12c August. In the Valley, market was nominal at 12⅞c., tankcars, July; 12c., August; 11c September and 10⅜c., October-December and in West Texas, 12¼c., early August and 11⅜c., late August.

Crude cottonseed oil production in June was indicated at 692 tankcars against 720 June last year. Stocks at mills at the end of June amounted to 213 tankcars compared with 372 a year ago.

Linseed—Consumers continued to purchase sizable quantities of oil for actual requirements as a result of expired contracts, but showed little interest in deferred deliveries. Market remained steady at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, for July-October delivery and 14c. ex warehouse, New York.

Flaxseed—Trading in new crop flaxseed in Minneapolis on a to-arrive basis grounded to a near halt, influenced by the government crop report which indicated production at about 30 percent less than last year. Bids were unchanged at $2.95 a bushel, spot and to-arrive July basis Minneapolis. August arrival remained at $2.90 with few transactions. Temperatures have been high in the flax growing area and reports indicated that general rains are needed. In South Dakota, about 85 percent of the flax is in or past the bloom stage, and over half is blooming in North Dakota. CCC offered another 500,000 bushels at Minneapolis and at the head of the lakes. Total sold to date under the toll crushing program is 2,370,000 bushels.

Olive—Markets at primary sources were stronger, reflecting the suspension of exports of Spanish oil in drums. The Spanish government announced the temporary suspension of oil shipments in drums, while licenses were still available for exports of tins. Prior to the suspension the market was firm, ranging from $58 to $60 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports, according to seller and quality. This stiffened the spot market and Spanish oil was raised to $2.60 to $2.70 per gallon, drums, duty paid as to quantity. Tunisian oil also was higher at $2.50 to $2.60, same basis. Tunisan oil for shipment was entirely nominal at $68 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York, prompt shipment.

Palm—Quiet demand and lower cost of replacements further unsettled this market. Prices were off ½c., with drums ranging from 14.65c. to 15.65c. per pound, spot according to quantity. Tankcars dropped to 12¼c., same basis.

Palm Kernel—Trading was reported at 14¼c. per pound, bulk, c.i.f. for September arrival. October was quoted at 14c. same basis.

Peanut—Light sales of crude were noted at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast prompt shipment and 13¼c. asked. Refined was lower at 16½c per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N.Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 24, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Sept.	591	13.24	12.83	13.03@13.06
Oct.	9	12.75	12.41	12.61S
Dec.	252	12.60	12.24	12.43S
March	67	12.51	12.19	12.37@12.39
May	27	12.38	12.20	12.37S

Total sales and switches, 946 contracts.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—This market was quiet and irregular. Stocks on spot ranged from

Oils, Fats and Waxes

68c. to 73c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Copra—Shipments closed unchanged. Trading, however, continued slow. Prompt shipment was quoted at $210 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Soybean—Buying interest lagged and market closed easier. Crude dropped to 9c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted, prompt delivery. Refined salad was lower at 11¼c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Italy purchased 12,000 metric tons of soybean oil for September shipment and was expected to place a similar order shortly.

Production of crude soybean oil totaled 5,580 tankcars in June against 5,182, June last year. Stocks on hand end of June amounted to 2,313 tankcars compared with 1,890 a year ago.

Tung—Light trading was reported for immediate needs. Market remained steady at current quotations. Tankcars ranged from 23⅜c. to 23½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were held at 24⅞c. to 25⅛c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Buying interest lagged and the market was a nominal affair. Prices were slightly lower. Yellow ranged from 5⅞c. to 6c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Choice white was nominal at 6¾c. to 6⅞c., same basis, as to seller.

Lard—Market was irregular and closed lower after scoring light gains. Cash lard closed at 8.3c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—This market was dull and easier. Trading was limited chiefly for domestic delivery. Bleachable fancy was reported sold at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound, Prime was more or less nominal at 6¼c. to 6⅝c., special, 6⅛c. and No. 1, 5⅞c. to 6c., same basis. Export inquiry was light. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 8c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and offered at 7⅛c., bulk.

Fish Oils

Cod—Buying interest lagged as is usual at this season. Market remained steady at unchanged quotations. Oil in bulk was quoted at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, New England points. Stocks on spot were inactive, ranging from 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Menhaden—Business was reported limited to actual needs. Crude was unchanged at 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Export interest continued inactive. Refined oil was maintained at unchanged prices. Light pressed was quoted at 9½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Production of fish oils totaled 579,730 gallons during January-April inclusive compared with 400,260 gallons for the same period last year, it was reported by Fish and Wildlife Service. Exports for the first four months of this year amounted to 27,090,000 pounds, almost 5 percent less than shipments of 28,389,000 pounds made during the same period in 1958. Smaller shipments were made to Canada and West Germany thus far this year.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Fair demand was noted for small lots. Stocks are light. Forty-one per cent was maintained at $64 per ton, sacked Memphis, and $65, at southeast points. Interest in new crop was still slow, but was expected to start shortly.

Linseed Meal—There was fair demand for nearby supplies in this market, moderate trading extending into August needs. Supplies were slightly more plentiful, reflected in $1 decline in prices. Withdrawals against old contracts were at a brisk pace. Export, business, too was active. Extracted meal, 34 percent, was quoted at $61 to $61.50 for July-August shipment. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent, was nominally unchanged at $68.50 a ton, supplies limited.

Peanut Meal—Buying interest continued slow. Stocks are scarce and 45 percent was quoted nominally in small lots at $62 per ton, Alabama and Georgia points.

Soybean Meal—There was fair to good demand for soybean meal in the northwestern and central states, while distinct softness was noted on eastern trunk line and unrestricted billing. Slow broiler feed business contributed to eastern dullness, while good demand for hog and turkey feed bolstered interior markets. Inquiry increased for October forward needs, resulting in only light trading. Meal for unrestricted billing and eastern trunk line declined $2 to $2.50 per ton. Minneapolis market was steady while southwest was unchanged to 50c. lower. Meal, 44 percent, was priced at $57 to $57.50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, from prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Consuming demand continued restricted to limited lots for actual requirements. Prices were generally unchanged. A steady tone prevailed in carnauba grades, due chiefly to government support of shipments from Brazil, which have been extended from the former expiration date June 30. Fatty grades were quiet, but steady, while more interest was noted for yellows, which also were firm and unchanged. No. 3 Ceara, crude was held at 74c. to 75c. per pound, spot as to quantity and Parnahyba 1c. more. No. 1 Ceara yellow was moved at $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, spot as to quantity and Parnahyba, 2c. higher. Crude beeswax was inactive, but well held due to limited offers for shipment from primary sources. Refined beeswax also was steady and unchanged. Ouricury crude was quoted at 74c. to 76c. per pound, prompt delivery, with refined pure was available at 80c. to 82c., spot, according to color and quantity.

Soybeans Facing Crisis

—*Continued from page 7*

feels, "will play a vital role in shaping the future."

Four speakers who will attack the problems from entirely different angles will be:

Russell Hudson, marketing specialist for the fats and oils division, foreign agricultural service, of the Department of Agriculture, who will speak on, "Market Development for US Oilseeds and Oilseed Products."

Luther J. Pickrel, extension economist, University of Minnesota, who will speak on, "Another Look at Selling Soybeans." (University of Minnesota economists are researching the possibility of expanding markets for soybeans both at home and abroad.)

The Market for Protein

Elmer Kiehl, department of agricultural economics, University of Missouri, on the subject, "How Much Protein We Can Use in America." (This is of great importance to soybeans since soybean meal is the leading source of plant protein in the United States.)

G. E. Hilbert, administrator, agricultural research service, Department of Agriculture, on the subject, "Research Projects in Foreign Countries Using P. L. 480 Funds." Dr. Hilbert's speech will cover research under way or planned on the utilization of US soybeans or soybean products abroad.

The convention will be held at the Sheraton-Jefferson hotel and will immediately follow the annual meeting of the National Soybean Processors Association at the same hotel on Aug. 10.

Firms serving the soybean industry will have exhibits at both meetings.

Butadiene Storage Unit

—*Continued from page 5*

plant. Before flowing to storage it will be cooled to 35 degrees Fahrenheit.

Connecting pipelines will let ocean-going ships load at a rate of more than 250 tons per hour. Tanktrucks and tankcars also will be loaded from the terminal.

The principal advantage of the refrigerated terminal is the protecting effect low temperatures have on the quality of the product stored. It is expected that at 35 degrees specification butadiene may be stored for periods in excess of six months without deterioration of quality.

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Steel Strike Strikes

—Continued from page 3

boat as other industrialists and are afraid of the consequences of a prolonged shutdown.

In the coal chemicals market, producers say pressures continue unabated on phthalic anhydride and naphthalene. Also, a little more pressure is expected to develop on tar acids, they point out.

The heavy chemicals cut-back, producers in that field tell OPD, is complimented by the regular hot-weather drag and so business is exceedingly slow.

Exceptions, they say, are to be found in nonferrous metal sales, and aluminum sales are said to be brisk, also.

The upsurge in consumer paint sales is attributed by producers to striking steel workers entering various phases of construction work.

A phthalic anhydride shortage (producers voiced fear to OPD of worse to come with a prolonged strike) has set off some scare buying of alkyds and dioctyl phthalic, the supply of which, consumers fear, will dry up soon.

In the steel picture itself, company and union officials were to begin their first peace meeting today since the walk-out began. However, federal mediator.

Observers feel that negotiations may take a new direction under the influence of aluminum industry talks now underway.

At week's end, though, aluminum was holding fast to its position, despite an admission by one of them — Reynolds Metals Company—that a wage increase rejection had not been final.

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4867 Four Mikro Stainless No. 2 Pulverizers; Rot. Air Lock Feed.
4760 Mikro Atomizers in Stainless Models No. 5 and 6.
4472 G2 Fitzpatrick Comminutator Model K 7 with 20 HP motor.
4904 D 1 Fitzpatrick Comminutator Model D in Stainless Steel.
4834 Fitzpatrick Model C Dividing Mill; 2 Rolls each with 9 Knives.

FILTERS AND FILTER PRESSES

Sparkler Filters in Models No. 14, 18 and 33 . . . some Stainless.
Dorrco Rotary Vacuum Filter 6" x 3" with nickel contacts.
Feinc Stainless Rotary Vac. Filter 5' x 6' with accessories.
Oliver Pre-Coat Rubber Lined Rotary Filter 8' x 8'; 200 sq. ft.
Tremendous Stock of Plate and Frame Presses in Iron, Stainless Aluminum, Wood, Lead and Rubber Coated up to 42" x 42".

EVAPORATORS

Pfaudler 6' diameter Stainless Steel Evaporating Dishes; Jktd. Agtd.
Pfaudler 6' Glass Lined Evaporators and (1) 47" diameter with Agit.
Zaremba Dbl. Effect INCONEL Evaporator offering, 430 sq. ft. surface.
Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Film Type Evaporator.
Sargent & Wilbur Ammonia Disassociator, 10,000 cu. ft. per hour.
Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pans, 3'x10' and 6'x12'.
Harris Stainless Steel Vac. Pan, complete with coils; 6' diameter.

DRYERS

Stokes Rotary Jktd. Dryers: 18"x8' and 24"x10' ASME Jkt.
Rotary Jacketed Steel Dryer, 18"x8'. Louisville Rotary Kiln, 41"x15'.
Louisville Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer; 30"x28' completely equipped.
Squier Rotary Atmospheric Dryer with Stainless Hexagon Shell, 30"x20'.
Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Dryer 5'x26' counter current type.
Stainless Lined Rotary Dryer; 50"x20' with Combustion Chamber.
Bagley Sewell Double Drum Dryer 28"x60" with all accessories.
Buflovak Double Drum Dryer 40"x120" Carrier Silica-Gel Dehumidifier.
Ft. Wayne Sterilizer 61"x124" with agitator and 5 HP motor.

REACTORS

2 Stainless 1000 gal. Vert. Jktd. Vacuum Reactors.
Pfaudler 300 gal. Series E Glass Lined Reactors.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactors up to 1000 gal. capacity; some jktd.
Rotating Jacketed Aluminum Vacuum Fermenter; 3'x8'.
1500 gal. Steel Jacketed and Agitated Heavy Duty Pressure Vessel.
ASME Aluminum Reactor 5050 gal. Manhole Type; 8'x12'; dished heads.
Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor, 50"x17'4"; 350 PSI.
A. O. Smith Stainless Lined 11,000 gal. Pressure Tanks; 10'x18'7".

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$3,000,000 LIQUIDATION

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT

CHEMICAL PLANT — ORANGE, TEXAS

FILTERS — CRYSTALLIZERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS, 20 HP.
3—18,000 gal. aluminum cone bottom tanks, 12' dia. x 31' OAH.
4—1200 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 5' dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
7—560 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 3'6" dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
3—Worthington 160 ton steam-jet refrigeration units.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—17,650 gal., 9' dia. x 36' long, T316 SS, ¼" shell, ⅜" dished heads, w/coil.
2—6,500 gal., 11' dia. x 7' high, T316 SS, 7/16" shell, ½" dished heads, VACUUM.
1—2,850 gal. 6' dia. x 12' long, horiz., dished heads.
12—2,300 gal. 7' dia. x 8' high, T316 SS, ¼" shell, coils (some with agitators).
2—2,200 gal., 6'6" O.D. x 8' high ¼" shell, vertical.
2—1,100 gal. 5'6" dia. x 6' high, T316 SS, with paddle agitators, 2 HP.
4—1,200 gal., 5' dia. x 7' high, dished top, 42" deep conical bottom crystallizer.
7—560 gal., 3'6" dia. x 7' high, ¼", dished top, 4' deep conical bottom crystallizer.
55—Tanks and Pots from 10 gal. to 350 gal. sizes, vertical and horizontal.

CONDENSERS — HEAT EXCHANGERS — CALANDRIAS — COOLERS

1—1,450 sq. ft. condenser, stainless steel tubes, tube sheets, heads, and baffles, steel.
1—1,200 sq. ft. condenser, stainless steel tube, steel shell.
14—Condensers, 750 & 800 sq. ft. stainless steel, vertical, T316 SS tubes and heads.
9—Condensers, 427, 400, 410, 550 sq. ft., T316 SS.
6—Calandrias, 140, 145, 150, 157, 262, 277 sq. ft., T316 SS.
11—Exchangers, 64, 70, 75, 80, 100 sq. ft., T316 SS.
12—Exchangers, 20, 30, 47, 48, 52, 54 sq. ft., T316 SS.
15—Exchangers, Cupro-nickel tubes, 50 to 1070 sq. ft.

COLUMNS — STAINLESS STEEL

1—108" dia. Vulcan scrubber, T316 SS, 10 traps on 12" centers, 252 caps.
1—96" dia. Vulcan scrubber, 10 T316 SS trays 12" centers, 276 caps.
2—96" dia. Vulcan columns, 30 trays, T316 SS, 272 caps per tray.
2—60" dia. x 13' high, Vulcan scrubbers, 10 trays, 100 caps tray, 12" centers.
1—48" dia. column, 30 trays, 66' high, T304 ELC SS.
3—30" dia. packed columns, 25' high, T316 SS.
4—24" dia. Vulcan bubble cap columns, 12 trays, T316 SS, 18" spacing, vacuum.
2—20" dia. stainless steel columns, 30' & 25' high, T316 SS.

COLUMNS — COPPER

1—72" dia. Vulcan bubble cap copper column, 46'10" high, 40 trays, Vacuum.
2—48" dia. bubble cap copper columns, 31' & 45' high, Vacuum.
2—42" dia. Vulcan stills, 66" high (evaporator bodys).
1—24" dia. column, 25'8½" long, 20—trays, vacuum.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES

3—3,500 gal. kettles, Struthers-Wells, 7' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, 11/32" shell, dished heads, 11 turns, SS coil, 10# jacket, two-speed agitator, 40/20 HP - 1750/500.
1—2850 gal., 6' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, horiz, still kettle.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

50—T316 SS Pumps, 1" to 6", 1 HP to 20 HP.
2000—Valves, T316 SS up to 10".
10000'—T316 SS tubing; 1", 2", 3" etc., up to 12".
1—Otis Elec. Elevator, automatic, 5000#, 75 FPM.
4—Blowers, T316 SS, up to 5600 cfm, 30 HP.
2—St. St. bucket elevators, 62' and 45' high.
3—Fuller 16" T316 SS rotary feeders.
4—Stainless steel screw conveyors and chutes.
1—2,000 gal. aluminum tank, 6' dia. x 10' high, coils.
1—1,000 gal. copper tank, 7'6" dia. x 3' high, ⅛".
25—Stainless steel steam jet evactors and ejectors.
18—Separators, T316 SS, 22" x 8' overall depth, cone type.
1—Croll-Reynolds #21 jet vacuum air pump, capacity 50# per hour.
1—Pneumatic Conveyor System, approx. 1150 ft. 10" dia. aluminum pipe.
Also Pipes, Steel Pumps, Steel Tanks, Agitators, etc.

IN STOCK

DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

71—Baker-Perkins size #17, 200 gal. working capacity, jacketed, sigma or duplex blades, mechanical, hydraulic, or counterweight tilt mechanisms.
1—Baker-Perkins #15, 100 gal., T304 SS, disp. blades, jktd., 75 HP, vac. cover.
1—J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma-blade, T316 SS, 10 HP.
3—Baker-Perkins sigma-blade, steel: 100, 50 gal.

ROTARY DRYERS — KILNS

1—7'6" dia. x 60' long Kiln, ½" welded shell.
1—7'6" dia. x 100' long kiln, ½" shell, firing hood, 30 HP M-R.
1—11' dia. x 155' long Traylor kiln, ¾" welded shell.
4—8'8" x 70' dryers, Hardinge class #XA-18, ½" dbl. shell.
1—7' x 50' dryer, Allis-Chalmers, ½" shell, indirect-direct, 50 HP.
1—6' x 50' Louisville steam-tube dryer, 15 HP M-R.
1—6' x 25' Louisville rotary steam-tube dryer.
6—Dryers: 5'6" x 50', 4'9" x 30', 4'6" x 40', 4'6" x 32', 4' x 24', steel.
2—Stainless steel dryers: 4' x 12'6", 3' x 10'6".
1—3' x 15' rotary dryer, Everdur metal construction.
1—Link-Belt Mono-tube dryer, 2' x 10', model #24-10.
2—4' dia. Spray Dryers, Western Precip., T304 SS, pilot size, elec. heating.

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 3' f., rot. vac. filters, pressure precoat, T316SS, ASME.
1—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 8' f. rotary vacuum filter, UNUSED, precoat.
1—Niagara #510-28 vert. pressure leaf filter, T316 SS, 500 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #36H-110 horiz. leaf filter, T304 SS, 100 sq. ft.
1—Sparkler #33-S-28 filter, T304 SS, 150 sq. ft.
8—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, T304 SS. (sep. & clarif.).
2—Sharples #18-V Super, vapor-tite, tinned-steel, 3 HP.
5—Bird horiz. contin. Centrifugals: 40" x 60", 32" x 50", 18" x 28" S.S.
3—Bird type CH, 24" x 24", Monel slotted screen, continuous.

MILLS

1—Hardinge 4'6"x16" conical ball mill, 25 HP.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun 4'x8' rod mill, 50 HP.
4—Allis-Chalmers 5'x22' ball-tube mills, 150 HP.
1—Raymond #5057 Hi-side roller mill, 5-rolls.
1—Raymond #6069 6-roll, mill, 200 HP.
1—Babcock & Wilcox pulverizer, type E-32, 75 HP.
10—Batch Pebble mills: 8'x10', 6'x8', 5'x6', 6'x5', etc.
1—Penna. non-clog hammermill, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
2—Mikro's #2DH, stirrup hammers.
4—Jaw crushers: 36"x15", 20"x6", 18"x9", 8"x6".
3—Ink or paint mill (3-roll): 9"x24", 6"x14".

JUST PURCHASED

24—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, Inconel bowls, stainless steel covers, 3 HP TEFC motors.

1—Patterson-Kelley 75 cu. ft. twin blender, T304 SS.

3—750 gal. T304 SS reactors, 10 HP XP agit.

1—Stokes 5' x 8' rotating vacuum dryer-blender, T304 SS, Jacketed, 100 cu. ft., 1953 Model 100-D.

1—RAYMOND #5057 5-roller Hi-Side Mill.

1—7'6" x 60' rotary Kiln, 1/2" welded shell.

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9—Alco type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 3000 gal., complete with agitators and drives.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co., type 347 SS, 200 gal. jacketed autoclave, 250# internal and jacket pressures.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co., 125 gal. type 347 SS, jacketed autoclave, 250# internal and jacket pressures.

4—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. 100 gal. type 347 SS pressure tanks, 250# pressure.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. 300 gal., type 347 SS, pressure tanks, 250# pressure.

1—Blaw-Knox 400 gal. steel jacketed autoclave, 570# internal pressure, 85# jacket.

1—Columbia Engineering high pressure storage tank, 2400 gal., 265# working pressure.

2—Pfaudler type 316 SS, 750 gal. jacketed kettles with condensers, columns and receivers.

2—Pfaudler type 316 SS 750 gal. jacketed vacuum reactors.

2—Struthers Wells type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 3500 gal., complete with coils, agitators and drives.

1—Louisville rotary steam tube dryer, 38" x 20'.

1—Swenson SS 10' dia. spray dryer, complete.

5—Link Belt steel roto louver dryers, Model 207-10, 310-16, 310-20, 604-20, 1003-30.

1—Buflovak double drum dryer, 42" x 120'.

1—Stokes double drum dryer, 5' x 12'.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 510-28.

1—Feinc SS rotary vacuum string filter, 3' x 3' (NEW).

12—Sweetland #12 filters with 72 SS leaves.

3—Dorco 6' x 2' rubber covered filters.

5—Baker Perkins double arm sigma blade mixers, 100 gal.

1—Patterson monel double cone blender, 4 cu. ft.

2—Sturtevant #7 dustless type 304 SS batch blenders, (NEW).

1—Munson rotary blender, 40 cu. ft.

6—Struthers Wells heat exchangers, 885 sq. ft.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS heat exchanger, 330 sq. ft.

10—Davis Engineering type 316 SS heat exchangers, 85 sq. ft. to 170 sq. ft. (NEW).

1—Vulcan SS bubble cap column, 4' x 28 plates.

1—Badger monel bubble cap column, 4' dia. with 17 plates.

1—Struthers Wells SS calandria type evaporator, 365 sq. ft.

1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 2' x 12'.

1—Swenson single effect evaporator, SS, 320 sq. ft.

1—Mikro Model 4TH pulverizer.

1—Ames 300 HP steam generator, 150#.

1—Cleaver Brooks 500 HP package steam generator, 200#.

1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 3'6" x 12'.

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Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Vac. Shelf & Rotary Dryers.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
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Ertel 4" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals.
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Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Steel, Alum & Copper 5 to 3,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
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Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab to 6' x 9'.
3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30", 16" x 40"
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 30, 75 & 150 gal.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15 & 40.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Sturtev. 1 ton Drum Blender 10 HP.
Day 1000# horiz. Dry Spiral Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
PUMPS—Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. 10 to 500 CFM.
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FILTERS—Hilliard G1 (oil)—Eimco 48"x12", 48"x36"—6'x4', 6'x6'—Oliver 8'x12'.

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CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel; 40" S.S. Susp; 40" Steel Heresite Lined.
FILTER PRESS—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1½" Rubber Covered Frames.
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HARDINGE Conical Ball Mill, 4½' x 16".
SIFTERS—Rotex 2 deck, 40" x 60"; 5 deck, 40" x 120"; 20" x 48"
COLUMN—S.S. 26" dia., 7 bubble cap trays, 12" spacing.
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For Sale: Abbe Engineering, 6' x 8' Pebble Mill; Ross 12" x 20", high speed, Roller Mill; 2-20 HP Morehouse Mills; 2-Bantam Micro Pulverizers; 2 HP, back geared Lightenin Mixer; Patterson #200, Gyro-Centric screen, 20" x 48". Irving Barcan Company, 249-51 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N.J.

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40 HP & 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hydr. tilt.
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Alum Evaporator Calandria type 1,300 sq. ft.
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Bids Wanted

Calcium Carbide, 470,100 lbs., size designation ¼ by 1/12, Fed. Spec. O-C-101A, 21 July, '49, Amend. 1, 6 Mar., '51. Fed. Stock nr. 6810-230-3927, Bid IFB ENG-04-203-C0-114B, July 29. US Army Engineer District, San Francisco. Corps of Engineers, 180 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.

Disinfectant, liquid, pine oil, term contract, Indefinite quantity, Bid IFB DA-30043, Aug. 25, General Services Admin., Business Service Center, Region 7, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.

Graphite, 361,841 lbs., Bid IFB 401-60-04C, Aug. 8, US Atomic Energy Commission, Oakridge, Tenn.

Hydrogen Peroxide, 90%, 46,000 lbs., Bid IFB C-469, July 31, National Aeronautics & Space Admin., Lewis Research Center, 21000 Brookpark Rd., Cleveland 35, Ohio.

Molybdenum Disulfide Powder Lubricant, 6,600 lbs. in accord with Spec. MIL M-7886A (ASG), USAF Stk. No. 6810-264-6715, Bid IFB 36-600-60-29, July 30, Directorate Procurement & Production, Middletown Air Materiel Area, Olmsted AFB, Pa.

Paint, 7,828 gals., rubber paint, Bid IFB 155-3413-59B, Aug. 3; 42,600 gals., non-flammable enamel, GSSO, Pur. Desc. 8010-103, Bid IFB 155-16-603, Aug. 3; 90,348 gals., roller paint, DIP type, Spec. MIL-P-17987 (Ships), Bid IFB 155-67-60B, Aug. 4, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Pentachlorophenol, wood preservative, water repellent, type II, Composit on A, Fed. Spec. TT-W-572, approx. 36,000 gals. for period Sept. 1, '59 thru Feb. 28, '60, Bid IFB QM 40-110-60-3, Aug. 11, Purchasing Branch, Memphis General Depot, US Army, Airways Blvd., Memphis 15, Tenn.

Silicone waterproofing material, in 5 gal. cns. to Spec. for US Merchant Marine Academy, Rings Point, N. Y., 500 gals., Bid IFB B2-MA60-3, Aug. 3, Chief, Supply Branch, Maritime Admin., 45 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

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Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 59

"Calo-Clor," and **"Kromad."** The first, **"Cadminate,"** is said to be a turf fungicide prepared especially for the prevention and control of dollar spot, copper spot and pink patch. It is described as being a fine, buff-color powder which is readily wettable and dispersible, and contains 60 percent succinate and 40 percent inert matter.

Application of one-half ounce of **"Cadminate"** once a month will protect 1,000 square feet, states Mallinckrodt. The price of **"Cadminate"** is $9.10 per pound, 2 x 25 pound fiber drums.

"Calo-Clor" is another turf fungicide offered by Mallinckrodt. It is a scientifically balanced combination of mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate) with mercurous chloride (calomel), the mercuric chloride providing quick action and the mercurous chloride providing lasting protection against brown patch and snow mold.

A fine, white to slightly yellow-white, heavy powder, Mallinckrodt's **"Calo-Clor"** contains 73 percent mercury in chemical combination, is extremely powerful, and gives positve protection in brown patch areas. The price of "Calo-Clor" is $6.04 per pound, 2 x 25 pound fiber drum.

"Kromad" is another broad-spectrum turf fungicide manufactured by Mallinckrodt. According to the company, **"Kromad"** controls a large number of diseases that commonly afflict turf. **"Kromad"** also contains fungicidal dyestuffs, states Mallinckrodt, which add color to diseased or off-shade turf, aid in controlling uniformity or coverage during application, and kill fungi on contact.

Mallinckrodt says that **"Kromad"** has been proved effective as a preventive and curative fungicide. However, it is used to best advantage if application is begun as soon as the grass begins to grow and is continued at regular intervals. Mallinckrodt's price for **"Kromad"** is $2.25 per pound, 25 pound fiber drum.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, division of Union Carbide Corporation, manufactures **"Crag Fungicide 974."** This white, crystalline powder is a fungicide and bactericide for control of microorganisms encountered in the production and processing of paper, leather, paint, glue, casein, starch, and other materials.

According to Carbide, **"Crag Fungicide 974"** is slightly soluble in water alone. Water solution can be made easier by dissolving the fungicide in acetone first, and then in water. Carbide also claims that their product is not a primary skin irritant or sensitizer. The company warns against use in foods, drugs, or cosmetic or in paper intended for contact wit foods, drugs, or cosmetics. **"Crag Fung cide 974"** should be evaluated at concen trations of 10 to 1,000 p.p.m. for the pre vention of mold growth and bacterial de composition during processing of such ma terials as cellulose derivatives, pastes, oil latex, adhesives, rubber, waxes and tex tiles. In coatings industry, **"Crag Fungi cide 974"** is said to be of interest i plastic-base coatings, lacquers, oil an casein paints and varnishes for both fung istatic and fungicidal action.

Softening Agents

There has always been some metho available for softening textile goods. All o the various softeners can be divided int three groups. The cationic softeners grou is made up of hundreds of variations o substituted ammoniums and amines. Ther is an endless number of possible consid erations for the chemicals and fats. Th nonionic softeners are comprised mainl of polyoxyethylenes and their limitles combinations, technics and modification Among the anionic softeners are includ ed the sulfated fatty alcohols and fatt acid condensates.

"Velvamine CA" is a cationic softenin agent manufactured by Refined Product Corporation, which is said to give durabl softness and pliability to natural and syn thetic fibers and fabrics. **"Velvamine CA** is described as being a cream-white paste having a pH of about 4.5 in an 11 percen solution, being readily soluble in wate but forming cloudy solutions, and finally being compatible with cationic and noni onic finishing agents as well as wit resins of the thermosetting and thermo plastic types.

Another softening agent marketed b Refined Products is **"Velvamine T."** Thi is a nonionic softener developed to give soft, full-hand on natural and synthet fibers and fabrics. It is described as be ing resistant to heat and light descolora tion and will not affect the shade of dye fabrics.

Easily soluble in warm water, this soft white paste forms cloudy non-foamin solutions. Furthermore, **"Velvamine T"** can be stored for long periods of tim minus odor or color development, sta es the company. **"Velvamine T"** is said t be stable to acids and dilute alkalies Finally, it is compatible with anionic, cati onic and nonionic sizing and finishin agents as well as with thermoplastic an thermosetting resins.

Ultra Chemical Works offer **"Ultramin B"** softener. This substantive cationi softener is the salt of a polymine-glyceride condensation. With regard to stability characteristics, Ultra claims that **"Ultramin B"** has fair acid stability, poor alkali stability, and good stability to heavy meta salts. The product has only a very slight effect on dye shades, slight effect o whites, and very slight effect on ligh fastness.

According to Ultra, particularly substantive to cellulose and cellulose acetate in low concentration, **"Ultramin B"** forms a mono-molecular film on the fibers being treated which softens the fabric. Once absorbed, Ultra states that their product is difficult to remove, and will thus withstand many launderings or dry cleanings.

"Ultramin SS" is another softener offered by Ultra. This one is a condensation product of alkanolamine with stearic acid. At a low pH it exhibits cationic properties whereas it is anionic at pH above 7. According to Ultra, dispersions of **"Ultramin SS"** are not affected markedly by acids, alkalis, or salt in low concentrations.

Another advantage of **"Ultramin SS,"** states Ultra, is the fact that when used with starches and gums, it effects both smoothness and body of the fabric and will not develop rancid odors, deteriorate or discolor upon long standing. Due to its light color, it is also desirable for imparting a soft, full-bodied drape to pastel shades, without affecting the color values or wearing qualities.

Fair Trade Law

—Continued from page 5

would put the policing powers of the federal government behind the fair trade contracts. The bills proposed to give legal sanction to contracts between manufacturers and retailers and place administration of the law in the hands of the federal trade commission.

The senate committee gave no reason for closing action on the bill this year but it was understood that the legislation was certain to run into a bitter floor fight that could endanger the passage of other important legislation. Both the FTC and the Department of Justice were vigorously opposed to the bill and lately the issue of state rights has risen to plague the sponsors of the legislation.

Plasticizer Sales Down; Production Is Lower Also

Plasticizer sales fell off in the US last year. The decline followed the precedent set by output, which also was lower than the 1957 figure.

According to the preliminary report of the Tariff Commission, sales in 1958 came to 355 million pounds valued at $111 million, compared with 363 million pounds, valued at $114 million, in 1957.

Production in 1958 amounted to 417 million pounds—about 6 percent less than the 442 million pound output recorded in 1957.

Production of cyclic plasticizers in 1958 amounted to 312 million pounds, compared with the 329 million pounds reported for 1957. Sales of cyclic plasticizers in 1958—265 million pounds, valued at $76 million—were about the same as in 1957.

The principal types of plasticizers included in the cyclic group are the esters of phthalic anhydride and phosphoric acid, and certain complex polyester type materials.

The output of acyclic plasticizers in 1958 amounted to 105 million pounds—about 7 percent less than the 113 million pounds reported for 1957. Sales of acyclic plasticizers in 1958 were 90 million pounds, valued at $35 million, compared with 97 million pounds, valued at $37 million, in 1957.

The most important products included in this class are the esters of adipic, oleic, sebacic, and stearic acids. The Commission's report also includes data for complex polymeric type plasticizers.

Price Bill

—*Continued from page 5*

price at which a manufacturer or producer delivers to its own retail outlets may be an arbitrary or bookkeeping figure and need not control the price at which those outlets resell to the consuming public.

"A manufacturer could deliver to its own retail outlets at the same price at which deliveries are made to other retailers, but the manufacturer-owned retail outlets could resell at a low markup which no independent retailer could meet."

'Would Hurt Other Provisions'

Mr. Kintner said of the second prohibition in the bill, against sales by manufacturers and producers to consumers at lower than retail prices, that this provision would have the effect of nullifying other provisions of the law. He added:

"Section 2(a) of the Clayton act allows price differentials which reflect cost savings resulting from differing methods or quantities in which commodities are sold or delivered. The proposed amendment to the FTC act of HR 2729 would be inconsistent with this basic principle of our free enterprise system, since the proposal would require manufacturers and producers who sell to retail stores or through company-owned retail stores to include the operational costs of retail store distribution on all sales to consumers, even where the functional services of retail stores are not required.

"Under the proposed requirement that all consumer accounts be sold at prices no lower than those charged by the retail store, the economies or cost savings of direct distribution could no longer be passed on to buyers. Manufacturers and producers would be required to price all their products as though sales were made through retail stores even in instances where they were not.

The Large Quantity Question

"Consider the situation where a commercial consumer buys in large quantities. For example, a manufacturer of building supplies might sell directly to hardware stores and to construction firms. Enactment of HR 2729 would require a large construction firm to purchase from hardware stores which carry small supplies of such products for do-it-yourself customers or to pay the manufacturer the same price charged by hardware stores on their relatively small sales. The payment by large commercial users of the same prices as those charged by the retail store would probably be reflected in higher prices charged by the commercial users for their own finished products or for the services which they render.

"To determine a violation of law under this bill it would be essential to decide whether the lower price charged by a manufacturer on direct sales to consumers "consistently is lower than the general level of prices" charged by retail outlets. This indefinite phrase would probably result in much litigation as to its meaning. However finally interpreted, the phrase would appear to preclude the manufacturer who sells directly to consumers from competing in price with a retailer of its product whose price schedule consistently is lower than the general level of prices in a given market area.

"If HR 2729 were enacted, a manufacturer or producer who wished to sell directly to large consumers at a price which he could freely determine could eliminate direct sales to retail outlets and require such outlets to purchase from warehouse distributors or wholesalers. Thus, instead of benefiting independent retailers, the proposal might eliminate any cost saving presently available to them by means of their direct purchases. This elimination of cost savings would tend to result in higher prices to the ultimate consumer.

"For these reasons, the Federal Trade Commission opposes the enactment of HR 2729."

Zinc Oxide Pellets Offering To Be Made by Government

Eighty-three short tons of surplus government-owned zinc oxide pellets are to be offered for public sale from the national stockpile by General Services Administration. The sale will take place in about six months, the length of the waiting period required by law in the disposal of commodities from the stockpile.

The pellets, used principally as a catalytic agent in the synthesis of various chemicals, have been released from the stockpile as being obsolete for defense purposes. Reduced to powder, the zinc oxide has a further use as a whitener for rubber, paint pigments, ceramics, plastics, floor coverings and textiles.

Since the quantity available for sale is small, GSA proposes to offer the material for competitive bidding in one lot, "as-is, where-is," f.o.b. the midwestern depot at which it is stored.

Chemical Men Must

—*Continued from page 4*

the business done within the state by an out of state corporation, but added that the study should be directed towards a showing of justification for such taxes.

Business witnesses, on the other hand, urged the committee to follow the taxation pattern that has been adopted in the tax statute for the District of Columbia which cannot tax a corporation doing solely interstate business if the company does not have or maintain an office, warehouse or other place of business.

Would Restrict Jurisdiction

While such a law would not prevent a company from being taxed on more than 100 percent of its income, it would restrict jurisdiction to tax to those states in which the company had some sort of permanent establishment, John Dane, jr., of the US Chamber of Commerce said.

Such a law also would go a long way toward solving the compliance problem for small and medium sized businesses which have a few permanent establishments, but send salesmen into a majority of the states, it was added.

Roland M. Bixler of the National Association of Manufacturers also emphasized the need for a positive guideline on state income taxes which both business and state and local governments can follow with certainty.

OPD Special Report

Maleic Anhydride Market

—*Continued from page 47*

ly undeveloped markets abroad. However, producers here don't look for it.

What they see anead is keen competition on the domestic front, though. The industry doesn't rule out possible price-cutting once new capacity is added.

How far down producers are willing to go is a moot point. They point out that, since maleic is more expensive to produce than phthalic, it certainly is not going to be in the phthalic price range.

In fact, they hope that the addition of new capacity will be gradual enough to permit maintenance of present prices.

But everyone concedes that if all the new facilities for maleic—threatened, promised and already building—come in on schedule during the next few years, there's going to be a lot of excess capacity.

And although capacity-level operations indicated to producers this spring that there was a need for expansion, they might start to feel a growing discrepancy between output and potential soon. Perhaps as soon as the fourth quarter, some think.

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Tidewater Has Plans

—*Continued from page 3*

at major Atlantic and Pacific seaports to date. However, we have no definite plans or commitments in the petrochemicals field."

Rumor of Tidewater's growing interest in petrochemicals reached a peak at the beginning of the previous week, when the firm reported it was involved in merger talks with Skelly Oil Company (OPD, 7/20/59).

Although Skelly is not a petrochemical maker either, a merger of the two is looked upon by industrial observers as a necessary preliminary expansion by Tidewater to its entering into petrochemicals.

Then, at the end of that week, a report was made that Monsanto was one of a number of major chemical firms Tidewater was talking with about setting up petrochemical subsidiaries.

It was in answer to this report that Monsanto made its vehement denial last week.

However, Monsanto or no Monsanto, let there be no question of Tidewater's interest in petrochemicals. As a Tidewater spokesman put it, "There are many desirable opportunities in a rapidly growing petrochemical field . . . and we intend to investigate and develop every reasonable economic project."

Sun Breaks Ground

—*Continued from page 4*

feet high. They are being fabricated by Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, Chester, Pa., a subsidiary of Sun Oil.

One of the consumers of propylene produced at Sun's new unit will be AviSun Corporation for the manufacture of polypropylene. AviSun will convert polypropylene to polypropylene film at New Castle, Del., where equipment to produce 10 million pounds of film a year is being installed.

A pilot plant for manufacturing polypropylene continuous filament and staple fibers also is being built by AviSun at the New Castle location.

AviSun was formed in February of this year as an equally-owned affiliate of American Viscose Corporation and Sun Oil Company for the manufacture, processing and sale of resins, film, fibers, elastomers, surface coatings and adhesives.

It is now beginning operations for commercial production of polypropylene at a 20 million pounds per year plant leased from Koppers Company, Port Reading, N. J.

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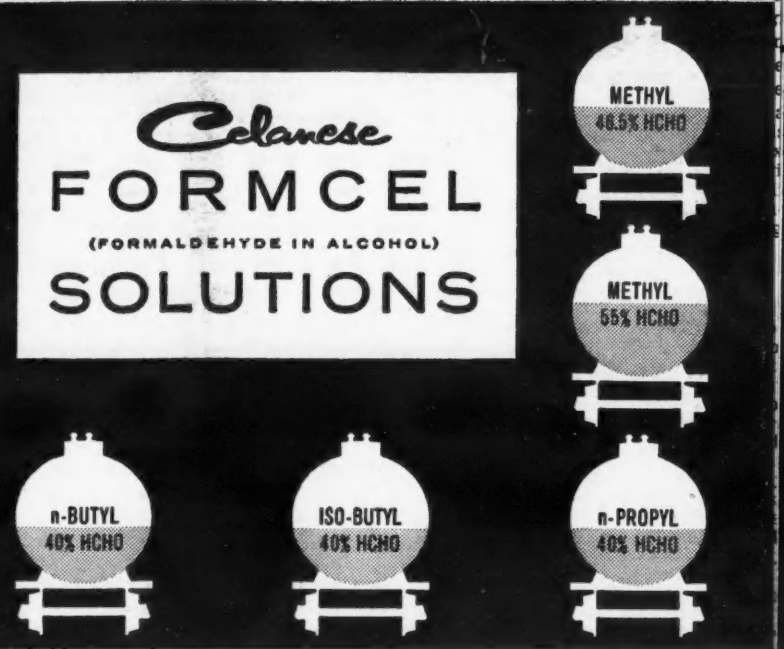

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